AUGUST, 1786. THE NUMB. 2931.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1786.

NEW BOOKS.

This Day is Published, and Sold by

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the *New Book* and *Stationary Store*, in Second-ſtreet, two Doors above Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

1. THE Edinburgh diſpenſatory: containing, 1 the elements of pharmaceutical chemiſtry; 2 the materia medica; 3 pharmaceutical preparations; 4 medicinal compoſitions: comprehending the preparations and compoſitions of the laſt London and Edingburgh pharmacopœias, with ſuch of the old ones as are kept in the ſhops; alſo, the moſt uſeful of thoſe directed in the London hoſpitals, and in the royal infimary of Edinburgh; together with the moſt eſteemed foreign medicines and a variety of extemporaneous forms. Digeſted in a regular method, and the different departments enriched by the introduction and application of the later diſcoveries in natural hiſtory, chemiſtry, and medicine, with new tables of elective attractions, ſingle and double of antimony, mercury, &c. &c. copper-plates of chemical and pharmaceutical inſtruments: the whole being an improvement upon the new diſpenſatory of Dr. Lewis. By Gentlemen of the faculty at Edinburgh---Price 17*s*6.

2. The chemical eſſays of Charles William Scheele.

3. Scheele's experiments on air and fire.

4. La Voiſier's eſſays on atmoſpherical air.

5. Rigby's eſſay on the uterine hæmorrhage which precedes the delivery of the grown fœtus; illuſtrated with caſes----Price 3*s*. ſewed.

6. Rigby's eſſays on the theory of the production of animal heat, and its application in the cure of cutaneous eruptions, inflammations, and ſome other diſeaſes, 12*s*.

7. Bell's ſyſtem of ſurgery, vol. 4th, with 28 copper-plates---Price 15*s*. N. B. Gentlemen who already poſſeſs vol. 1ſt, and wiſh to complete their ſetts, may be ſupplied with vols. 2, 3, and 4, or any of them ſeparately, at 15*s*. per vol.

8. The new annual regiſter: or, general repoſitory of hiſtory, politics, and literature, for the year 1784----Price 15*s*.

9. The philoſophical dictionary: or, the opinion of modern philoſophers on metaphyſical, moral, and political ſubjects, in 4 vols. 26*s*. to 32*s*.

10. Salmon's geographical grammar, improved and brought down to the year 1786. 15*s*.

11. Pain's builder's golden rule, with 106 copper-plates. 30*s*.

12. The town and country builder's aſſiſtant, with 60 folio copper-plates. 30*s*.

13. Junius's letters, new edition, complete, 7*s*6 to 10*s*.

14. The conſtitutions of the ſeveral Independent States of America; articles of confederation; treaties with the French, Dutch, &c. N. B. In this edition is contained, the conſtitution of New-Hampſhire, as eſtabliſhed 31ſt October, 1783----Price bound, only 5*s*6.

15. The Maſſachuſetts harmony, being a new collection of pſalm tunes, fuges and anthems: ſelected from the moſt approved authors, ancient and modern. 7*s*6.

16. A few copies of Lyon's urania: or, choice collection of pſalm tunes, anthems, hymns, &c. in two three, and four parts; particularly adapted to the uſe of churches and private families---Price 25*s*.

17. The Art of Speaking; containing, 1. An eſſay, in which are given rules for expreſſing properly the principal paſſions and humours, which occur in reading or public ſpeaking; and 2. Leſſons, taken from the ancients and moderns; exhibiting a variety of matter for practice; the emphatical words printed in Italics, with notes of direction referring to the eſſay.

In this edition great attention has been given to the correctneſs; it is elegantly printed on a fine paper and beautiful type; the well known uſefulneſs of this book, both as a ſchool book and a private companion, renders any farther recommendations unneceſſary---Price only 6*s*. neatly bound and lettered.

18. Scott's leſſons on elocution, or a ſelection of pieces in proſe and verſe; for the improvement of youth in reading and ſpeaking, as well as for the peruſal of perſons of taſte; with an appendix, containing the principles of Engliſh grammar; being one of the beſt books of the kind ever offered to the public----Price 6*s*.

19. The firſt part of the grammatical inſtitute of the Engliſh language, abridged; for the uſe of ſmall children who are beginning to learn the letters. By Noah Webſter---Price 6*d*.

20. Moral inſtructions of a father to his ſon, ready to undertake a long voyage; or an eaſy manner of forming a young man to all kinds of virtue; tranſlated from the French of Sylveſter du Four; to which is added, a collection of moral inſtructions in proſe and verſe, from the beſt authors---Price 2*s*6.

21. New ſetts of geographical cards; for the agreeable improvement of ladies and gentlemen in the neceſſary and pleaſing ſtudy of geography; taken from the lateſt and beſt authors----Price 3*s*. the pack.

22. Churchman's map of the peninſula between Delaware and Cheſapeak bays, with the ſaid bays and ſhores adjacent, tracing the intended canals; alſo, the Suſquehanna, as far as Middletown, being as far as the navigation is obſtructed----Price 6*s*.

23. Fitch's map of the northweſt parts of the United States, from Pittſburg to the Miſſiſippi, and from the Lake of the Woods to the junction of the Ohio with the Miſſiſippi---Price 8*s*4.

T. DOBSON has for ſale---A very excellent and extenſive collection of the beſt modern books, in various branches of literature, with a general aſſortment of ſtationary, viz. writing paper of various kinds, blank books, ruled books of various ſizes, fine black-lead pencils, writing parchment, ink powder, ſealing wax, wafers, &c. &c. &c. wholeſale and retail. Thoſe who are pleaſed to honor him with their commands, may depend on the beſt uſage, and the atmoſt accuracy and attention in the execution of their orders. July 21, 1786.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Weſt Nottingham Hundred, Cecil county, Maryland, laſt night, a bay HORSE, about 15 and half hands high, riſing 5 years old, ſhod all round, a large white ſpot on his near eye. Alſo a new ſilver watch, with a ſilver chain, and a ſmall crack in the chryſtal. The thief is about 5 feet 10 inches high, Roman noſe, long hair tied, about 30 years of age; had on a white corded waiſtcoat and breeches, old beaver hat; took with him a new pair of red and blue trowſers, pieced at the bottom. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ISRAEL REYNOLDS. ¶ July 15, 1786.

MADRID, *May* 6.

THE ſea and land officers have all received orders to return to their reſpective poſts; they are night and day at work in our different ports, fitting out a fleet, which ſome people ſay will be very numerous; many imagine it is deſtined to diſpute the paſſage of the Streights of Gibraltar with a certain power, while others are of opinion that it is to carry on a new expedition againſt Algiers, who, after having received conſiderable ſums of money, and valuable preſents, ſtill continue to raiſe freſh pretences to elude the ſolemn publication of the treaty of peace which we have concluded with them.

Paris, May 26. The negociation began with Mr. Eden, the Engliſh Miniſter, relative to the concluſion of a commercial treaty between this country and England, ſeems to cool a little; it is ſaid, that Mr. Eden raiſes ſo many difficulties that the concluſion of the ſaid treaty is much thrown back by them.

May 29. A report prevails here of a ſerious and ſucceſsful attack made by the Venetian Admiral upon the town of Sfax, which, it is ſaid, was carried on as follows: Chevalier Emo, being with his ſquadron off the Tuniſian coaſt, examined what part of it was moſt open to an attack, and thought no place more proper than the town of Sfax, not only becauſe it lies nearer to the coaſt, but alſo on account of its being only twelve miles diſtant from three ſmall iſlands, where, in caſe of a repulſe, he might find a proper harbour for his ſhips. The attack began with incredible ardour on the part of the Venetian, and was oppoſed with no leſs bravery by the beſieged; but ſeveral of the latter being unforunately killed, or totally diſabled by four large pieces of iron ordnance burſting on a ſudden, that the garriſon was thrown into the utmoſt confuſion. Chevalier Emo improved the opportunity, and having landed 1500 men, attempted an aſſault, which ſucceeded perhaps beyond his warmeſt expectations; for the beſieged, ſtruck with a panic, took to flight, and all the reſt were put to the ſword.

LONDON, *May* 9.

During the chief juſticeſhip of the great Holt, an alarming riot happened in Holbourn, of which, the practice of kidknapping was the cauſe or the occaſion. A party of the guards was ordered from Whitehall to quell the inſurrection, and an officer diſpatched, in the mean while, to apprize his Lordſhip of the meaſure, and to deſire that he would ſend ſome of his people to attend and countenance the ſoldiers. "Suppoſe, Sir, ſaid the Lord Chief Juſtice, the populace ſhould not diſperſe at your appearance, or at your command." "Our orders, my Lord, are to fire upon them." "Then mark, Sir, what I ſay; if there ſhould be a man killed in conſequence of ſuch orders, and you are tried before me for the murder, I will take care that you, and every ſoldier in your party, ſhall be hanged. Return to thoſe who ſent you, and tell them, that no officer of mine ſhall accompany ſoldiers; the laws of this kingdom are not to be executed with the ſword. This belongs to the civil power, and ſoldiers have nothing to do here." Then ordering his tipſtaves, and ſome conſtables, to attend him, he haſtened to the ſcene of tumult; and the populace, on his aſſurance that juſtice ſhould be done on the objects of their indignation, inſtantly diſperſed in a peaceable manner.

To the Printer of the London Chronicle.

SIR,

HAVING ſeen, in your paper of Thurſday laſt, a copy of a letter, &c. ſigned G. Gordon, aſſerting, that I was poſſeſſed of undeniable intelligence that John Adams, Eſq; has his ſalary paid him quarterly by Compt d'Adhemar, the French Ambaſſador; pleaſe to inform your readers of the true ſtate of the caſe, which is as follows:

I had the *honor* of being introduced by an acquaintance, by mere accident, to Lord George Gordon, in Bond-ſtreet. We ſtept into Blenheim Coffee-Houſe, where, in the courſe of converſation, I happened to mention that I heard from a gentleman, whoſe name I have mentioned to the parties, that the American Ambaſſador, as he heard, was paid through the French Ambaſſador.

Without any further authority the above publication appeared. I leave the world to judge how far his Lordſhip's conduct conſiſted with propriety. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

May 3, 1786. S. TUFTS.

To the Printer of the London Chronicle.

SIR,

Mr. Tufts having publiſhed a letter in the papers, relating to the information I had the honor to communicate to his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State reſpecting Mr. Adams, it becomes my duty to lay further particulars of that intelligence before his Majeſty's ſervants and the public, for my own juſtification.

On my return from Scotland I found a letter from a proteſtant friend in the ſtate of Virginia, concerning the General Aſſembly, and requeſting my advice and interpoſition as Preſident of the proteſtant aſſociations. This I communicated, as a piece of news, to Mr. Grant, of the Southern Indian Department (who lives at Col. Johnſton's, in New Norfolk-ſtreet) and that gentleman mentioned to me, that Mr. Adams, the American Ambaſſador, was paid by France. I deſired Mr. Grant to ſearch out his authority for that report, for I ſhould not chooſe to ſpeak of ſuch a connection without proof of it. He ſaid he would aſk more particulars of the gentleman who told it him, and aſcertain the matter beyond doubt, as the gentleman might be relied on. Mr. Grant did ſo, and introduced Mr. Tufts to me (who lodges at Mr. Allen's, buckle-maker, in the Strand) as his author.

I requeſted them to walk into a Coffee-Houſe, that I might hear Mr. Tufts himſelf on the ſubject, who not only repeated what I had the honor to communicate to the Marquis of Carmarthen, but permitted Mr. Grant, at my requeſt, to write it down in his preſence, that no miſtake might happen afterwards. This writing was given to me, and I read it over to Mr. Tufts, and aſked him if it was right? and he ſaid it was; after which his addreſs was wrote at the back of the paper, that I might know where he was to be found. On Wedneſday morning I ſent for Mr. Grant and Mr. Tufts, to inform them of my having publiſhed the correſpondence with Lord Carmarthen. Mr. Grant was at Mr. Wilton's in the country; but Mr. Tufts came to my houſe in the evening, and told me further, that Mr. Gray is alſo acquainted with the circumſtances of Mr. Adams's connection with France. I had no acquaintance with Mr. Tufts before Mr. Grant introduced him to me, on purpoſe, as the gentleman who could furniſh undeniable intelligence that the American Ambaſſador is paid quarterly by the French Ambaſſador.

I am ſorry, however, that Mr. Tufts ſhould think my conduct has not been conſiſtent with propriety. If I had conſidered the information as a matter for ſecrecy, either in Europe or America, I would never have divulged it.

Welbeck-ſtreet, Friday morning. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant, G. GORDON.

To the Printer of the London Chronicle.

SIR,

LORD George Gordon having publiſhed further particulars for his juſtification, I cannot be ſilent on the occaſion, as I conſider his *apology* a very *faint* one.

His Lordſhip had no memorandum in writing from *me* of any tranſaction whatever, neither did he conſult me reſpecting his publication. Being ſent for on Wedneſday morning, I called in the evening to ſee what his Lordſhip wanted---he very politely declined telling me what he had done till juſt at my departure. On his communicating the ſame I gave him to underſtand that I was aſtoniſhed at the privilege, though I never ſaw the publication till next morning. As a further teſtimony of the foregoing, Mr. Grant called at Mr. Allen's without being ſent for, and in a gentleman-like impartial manner openly declared, that Lord George Gordon had no liberty whatever to publiſh in the manner he had done; that though he (Mr. Grant) wrote the converſation on paper, no names were mentioned; neitheir had he (Mr. Grant) any idea of its publication. His Lordſhip is pleaſed to ſay, that I further told him of Mr. Gray's being acquainted with the circumſtance. This is a poor ſubterfuge, as I told him at the very firſt that Mr. Gray was my author. I conclude in the ſame opinion as in my letter of the 4th inſtant.

I am your obedient ſervant,

London, May 8, 1786. S. TUFTS.

May 27. The men of war ordered for the Weſt-Indies are to take their full complement of men, the ſame as in time of war.

June 1---8. Letters from a gentleman at Guernſey, dated May 20, mention, that the French are indefatigable in making additions to the fortifications of Cherburg. The Duke de Biron, who inſpected theſe works, has reſigned; and the King has appointed the Count d'Artois to ſucceed him. A new pentagon, in Vaudan's beſt manner, is conſtructing at the mouth of the harbour, and ſeveral ſtar forts at all the acceſſible ports of the river. The ſame advices add, that 14000 men are employed in the environs of the town, who receive double pay for working on the improvements.

We have now as much internal traffick as ever we had: And, on the whole, conſiderably more foreign trade. Public credit hardly ever was more reſpectable than at preſent. And we never till now had any probable proſpect of an effectual alleviation of the national burdens. Theſe are the circumſtances which lead the beſt friends of our iſland to ſpeak favorable of the preſent condition of the Empire: And it muſt be confeſſed that they are of a very exhilirating kind. A patriot may undervalue them, but he cannot impede their operation.

Extract of a letter from Florence, April 16.

"The Grand Duke is inceſſantly employed in a reform of his laws; he has begun by ſimplifying the law in civil caſes, and mitigating the ſeverity of the penal laws. For the laſt ten years there has not been one capital puniſhment inflicted in all Tuſcany; the priſons are under ſuch regulations, that the priſoners who are in them only ſuffer the loſs of their liberty. The Grand Duke has alſo wiped off a reproach incurred by all Italy, from the cuſtom of Autos de Fe, by appointing one ceremony of the kind, which will for ever remain in remembrance of his humanity. On that day he cauſed all the inſtruments belonging to the torture to be publickly burned. The mildneſs which he has introduced in criminal caſes has had the beſt effects; crimes are much leſs frequent than before; and for theſe three months there has not been a new priſoner taken to any gaol in Florence."

Extract of a letter from Boulogne, May 28.

"Yeſterday the murderer of Mr. Martin, Attorney, was broke on the wheel. The unhappy culprit, after a ſhort confeſſion, received abſolution from the Prieſt, and was placed naked on the wheel; holes were made in it for his legs and arms. He was then broke in eleven parts, and remained for a conſiderable time in that ſtate before he received the *Coup de Grace*. The only words he made uſe of were *Dieu faites mon Grace!* His unhappy family, according to cuſtom, are for ever diſgraced; they lived in great affluence. One of his ſiſters died with grief, and a brother of his is gone mad.

"So great is the diſgrace attending the fixing even of the apparatus for the horrid ſcene, that it was difficult to find a carpenter who would erect the ſcaffold, &c. and the one that performed the work did it ſo reluctantly that a centinel ſtood over him the whole time with a drawn ſword. It is 48 years ſince a criminal expired on the wheel in this city, before the melancholy inſtance abovementioned."

By the Dutch mail of yeſterday we received intelligence that his Pruſſian Majeſty is in the faireſt ſtate of health that his age and acquired infirmities will admit. However that Sovereign is not likely to attend the military exerciſes uſual at this ſeaſon of the year; at leaſt it is certain that the Heir Apparent has been, by his Royal Uncle, appointed to attend ſeveral of the cuſtomary reviews.

On Sunday afternoon Mr. Lawton, an American gentleman, who went to viſit an officer on board the Royal Admiral Eaſt-Indiman at Deptford, walking acroſs a plank which lead from that ſhip to another, unfortunately fell into the river, and, notwithſtanding many endeavours were uſed to ſave him, he was carried down by the rapidity of the tide, and his body has not been ſince diſcovered.

Lord George Gordon was excommunicated yeſterday from the pariſh church of St. Mary-le-bone. The excommunication was very long, and took near a quarter of an hour to read it before the ſermon. Several of Lord George Gordon's friends came up from the city to hear it read. Lord George Gordon went in the afternoon to the clerk of the pariſh to obtain a copy of it for his own defence, but was informed that one of the officers of the ſpiritual court had waited in church till it was read, and carried it back with him to the ſpiritual court, and the clergyman who read it had it not ten minutes in his poſſeſſion. In forty days the King will be applied to for a writ *de excommunicatio deliberando*, and his Lordſhip will be impriſoned in Newgate, without any trial or jury, till he complies with the Arch-Biſhop's authority, and then the Arch-Biſhop will preſent another petition to the King *de excommunicatio deliberando*.

Lord George Gordon's impriſonment in Newgate, will be the firſt buſineſs of conſequence in the ſpiritual court, at Trinity term, the middle of next month.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of SAMUEL TAYLOR, late of this city, bookbinder and ſtationer, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are alſo deſired to bring them in for adjuſtment, to MARY TAYLOR) Adminiſtrat.
¶ WM. ADCOCK,)

CHARLESTOWN, *(Maſſachuſetts) July* 18.

We hear from Falmouth, in the county of Cumberland, that the following ſingular cauſe was lately tried there, and at preſent engages the attention of all orders of people.

Some time in February, 1785, A bought of B a treaſurer's note for the nominal ſum of three pounds ten ſhillings, for which he paid forty-nine ſhillings in ſpecie. The note was redeemable on the firſt of December, 1784, and at the time of ſale was indorſed by B, who acknowledged the receipt of the value in the indorſement. A having ſeveral times been to the Treaſurer's office, and demanded payment, could only obtain certificates for the intereſt. He at length grew tired of waiting for the principal, and made a formal demand of payment from the Treaſurer before two witneſſes, who both belonged to Falmouth, in the courſe of laſt May. The Treaſurer had it not in his power to pay. When A went home, ſoon after the laſt refuſal, he ſued B, as indorſer of the note, for the principal ſum, and the intereſt that had accrued ſince laſt December. The trial came on, before a Juſtice of that county, on the third of this month.

The ſingularity of the action had brought together ſuch a number of ſpectators, that the juſtice adjourned from his houſe to the meeting-houſe, which was crowded with people.

After opening the cauſe by the plaintiff, and examining the witneſſes, when the circumſtances which have been ſtated were ſufficiently aſcertained, the counſel for the defendant pleaded that the common practice of the people had determined that an indorſer of a public ſecurity did not make himſelf a ſurety, and of courſe that he was not anſwerable for the money; that the ſecurity of the commonwealth was ſo far ſuperior to that of any individual in the ſtate, as to render it abſurd to ſuppoſe that the latter had become ſurety for the former; and, indeed, that the ſecurity of individuals was virtually included in that of the ſtate. He contended, that ever ſince the notes were firſt iſſued, they had been univerſally conſidered as an article of merchandize, which was to be eſtimated at the price it would fetch in the market; and that the whole uſe of the indorſement was to ſhew, as in any other transfer of property, that the indorſer had ſold his right in it, but did not by any means imply a contract to redeem it, any more than the abſolute ſale of a houſe implies that the grantor ſhall redeem it when the grantee wiſhes to part with it. He urged, that, even admitting the ſuppoſition, that by his indorſement he had become ſurety, ſtill it appeared, in the courſe of evidence, that he had received no more than forty-nine ſhillings, which was all that in equity, even upon the plaintiff's own ground, ought to be refunded; but tho' he for a moment admitted the idea, for the ſake of argument, he could not admit it as true, that any thing ſhould be refunded; the plaintiff had had the uſe of the whole ſum, and had taken the whole of the riſk upon himſelf; and that the plaintiff's argument could not be founded in truth, as it would breed endleſs confuſion, if individuals were made anſwerable for the debts of the commonwealth.

The plaintiff replied, that however good the ſecurity of the original obligor might be, it was an univerſal rule that an indorſer became ſurety for the money. Nothing could be more uncertain or indeterminate than an attempt to regulate judicial proceedings by the apprehenſions of people at large, who had but little opportunity for information, and were liable to be deceived. The truth muſt be aſcertained by ſome ſtatute, or by an adjudication in the courts of law. Upon this ground the plaintiff apprehended that he was clearly entitled to recover his money. The attempt to confound transferrable notes with articles of merchandize was idle; for every body knew, that when the latter was conveyed there was an equivalent given for the money, which was not always the caſe with promiſſory notes. The diſtinction, therefore, as it tended to prevent fraud, was founded on the higheſt reaſon. He would not preſume to doubt the validity of the promiſe from government; but he had made a demand, according to the original appointment, and could not get his money; and he found it inconvenient to wait till it ſhould be in the power of government to pay. Had government made to a citizen a grant of land, which would be as ſolemn an aſſurance as could be given, and the grantee had afterwards ſold the land, nobody would ſay that the laſt ſeller ſhould not make good the title---or to keep more near the parallel, that he had not ſo far become ſurety for the money. If, therefore, the reaſoning was juſt in the ſtronger, it ought and it muſt avail in the weaker inſtance. The pretence, that if any thing was recovered it ought not to be the whole ſum mentioned in the note, was really ſurpriſing. Nothing was more common than to ſell ſecurities for money at leſs than the nominal ſum, and he believed they were never ſold at par; but it was always regulated by the agreement of the parties. He therefore ought to recover the whole ſum mentioned. A judgment in this caſe upon the principles of the defendant would be ſo far from producing confuſion in the ſtate, that it would afford great relief to the citizens: For if, as the defendant ſtated, only the real ſum which the indorſer received was to be refunded, every indorſer would be benefitted, as he might go back to a former indorſer, and recover a larger ſum than he was obliged to pay. This would aſſuredly tend to raiſe the value of the notes, but not ſo faſt as they would riſe upon the plaintiff's idea, which was, that the full ſum ſhould be paid. Moſt of the notes had indeed been transferred from the poor to the rich, and therefore in general would not be carried back to the indorſer; but it was of importance, in the preſent ſcarcity of caſh, that there ſhould be means adopted, by common conſent, for paying large contracts, and nothing would have an happier effect than the judgment contended for by the plaintiff, as it would have a direct tendency to eſtabliſh the credit of the notes, without compelling any body to receive them: For the receipt of them would, if their credit was by this means eſtabliſhed, become perfectly voluntary.

The Juſtice, in a ſhort ſpeech, remarked, that ſo full a diſcuſſion of the queſtion, which had been debated with ſo much candour by both parties, had given him great ſatisfaction. He waved entering into any conſiderations of the expediency of a deciſion, as being foreign to the buſineſs of a Judge, whoſe province was to declare the law. The ſtatute makes no difference between public and private ſecurities. He could not admit the idea of ſecurities for money being ſold for leſs than the nominal ſum, and afterwards the whole ſum demanded of the indorſer, as he conceived it to be a groſs evaſion of the law againſt uſury. It appeared, from an indorſement made in the Treaſurer's Office upon the note, that the plaintiff had received a ſum equal to the intereſt upon forty-nine ſhillings for ſeventeen months; but nineteen months had elapſed ſince the laſt preceding payment. He, therefore, gave judgment, that the plaintiff ſhould recover forty-nine ſhillings, with two months intereſt---making in the whole damage forty-nine ſhillings and five-pence half-penny; and the coſts taxed at twenty ſhillings more.

The plaintiff appealed to the next court of Common Pleas, on account of inſufficient damages being given. The defendant gave notice, that, inſtead of appealing, he ſhould, the next day, move the Supreme Court for a Certiorari, to bring the whole proceedings before them, and for a Mandamus to the Court of Common Pleas, to ſtay the proceedings till the point of law ſhould be decided. The reſult of this application we have not heard.

BOSTON, *July* 19.

On Wedneſday laſt three men were apprehended in this town, for a robbery and fraud, which they committed in the following manner: Having hired a chaiſe and horſes in this town, the day before the robbery, they ſet out on their expedition; the next day they met on the road, about five miles from Providence, a Mr. Campbell, of Sheffield, in this commonwealth, whom they aſked, if he had any public ſecurities to ſell? Mr. Campbell anſwered in the affirmative, having then notes with him to the amount of 250l. which they agreed to purchaſe, and give 15s. hard money on the pound, and invited him to a public houſe in Smithfield. On their arrival at the tavern, one of the party exhibited, to appearance, a large ſum of money, wrapped in papers and marked. After counting out the amount of the ſecurities, one of the ſharpers propoſed to Mr. C. to play at cards for the money and notes, which he declined, aſſuring them he did not know one card from another. Finding no perſuaſions could tempt Mr. C. to play, the ſharper offered to play with one of his comrades, who accepted it; during the game one of them aſked Mr. C. to cut the cards; this he likewiſe refuſing, the ſharper offered him a dollar to cut them; upon this conſideration Mr. C. cut the cards, and received the dollar, which he repeated two or three times, when the ſharpers cried out he had loſt his ſecurities, and immediately ſwept the table of them, mounted and rode off, ſtealing at the ſame time a loan office certificate, which belonged to another perſon, and was in Mr. C's. pocket book. The fellows were committed to gaol, and the notes recovered.

It is ſaid, that the very perſons who were the moſt ſtrenuous for the emiſſion of paper money, in Rogue Iſland, are the firſt to refuſe taking it in payment for their produce.

NEW-HAVEN, *July* 26.

Accounts from Newport repreſent the ſituation of that ſtate as truly unhappy, on account of the late act of their General Aſſembly, by which any perſon who refuſes to take the paper money, emitted by a former act of Aſſembly, or in any way attempts to depreciate it, is ſubject to a fine of one hundred pounds lawful money, and for a ſecond offence diſfranchiſed.----The merchants have almoſt univerſally ſhut up their ſtores, and buſineſs of every kind is ſtopped. The country with-holds the uſual ſupplies of proviſions, which diſtreſſes principally the ſticklers for their iniquitous money, being generally thoſe who are impoveriſhed or largely in debt, who pleaſe themſelves with this eaſy way of being freed from the juſt demands of their creditors. On Friday ſe'nnight riot and diſcord prevailed. A number of perſons, headed by one Wanton and one Anthony, inſolently demanded that the ſtores in which corn was lodged ſhould be opened, and the corn ſold for the new emiſſion; one of the merchants who was a Quaker, was ſo intimidated by their threats, that he conſented; but they were not equally ſucceſsful in their attempt upon another ſtore, the owners of which reſented the demand, and declared that they would defend their property at the riſque of their lives. The number which collected to preſerve the peace, and to aſſiſt in defending the property endangered, was ſo great, and their paſſions ſo juſtly warmed, that the fate of the ring-leaders of the riot hung on the ſlendereſt thread. A ſingle blow would have begun a conteſt in which their lives would have fallen a ſacrifice; but the timely intervention of ſome of the principal characters of the city prevented any further violences. At length the Governor of the ſtate and two of his Council appeared:---*He ſtooped to call away one of the ring-leaders of the riot, and went to his houſe.*---A Council was called, the Governor and all civil officers were preſent: Vigorous ſteps were thought beſt by the majority; but the Governor aſſured them that he had informed one of the ring-leaders, that if he again violated the peace, he ſhould exert his utmoſt authority for the ſupport of government; and he replied, that he might depend upon his peaceable conduct in future. On this the Council broke up.

Notwithſtanding the aſſurances of this diſturber of the peace, he ſoon after made an unprovoked attack upon one of the perſons who had appeared in defence of the property in danger.----A number of perſons interfered, and the tranquility of the city continued when our laſt accounts left them.

The ſame violences begin to pervade every part of the ſtate---threats to break open cribs, and rob the wealthy farmers, daily encreaſe.---If reaſon does not effect a change of meaſures, ſurely theſe turbulent diſorders muſt.

ALBANY, *July* 20.

From Lake-Champlain we learn, that a boat, owned by Mr. Curbey, at the Three-Mile-Point, and which plies between Ticonderoga and St. John's, was overſet in a heavy gale of wind, on or about the firſt inſtant, when the whole of the paſſengers and hands (being ſeven in number) except one, were unfortunately drowned.

It is ſaid that two of the gentlemen, paſſengers in the above mentioned boat, were from one of the Southern States; but as no particulars are yet come to hand, their names, &c. remain unknown.

NEW-YORK, *July* 22.

It is curious to obſerve, ſays a correſpondent, a certain enormity which is chiefly in uſe among the *politer* and *better bred* people of this city, which is the ceremonies, bows, courteſies, whiſperings, ſmiles, winks, nods and other agreeable ſalutations, which take place in almoſt every public reſort; the church itſelf is not free from this ridiculous cuſtom, and which ſeems ſo utterly inconſiſtent with the duty and true intent of our entering into this hallowed place.

Speculative men, ſays a correſpondent, view with aſtoniſhment the preſent proſpect of our national concerns. He obſerves, that there is ſcarcely any who do not join in reprobating the meaſures of our leaders, and the extravagance and diſſipation of individuals, but it is to be lamented that there are none who do no more than talk of theſe things; we want examples. Some of the Tip-Top ought to give more frugal faſhions to the lower order of the people.

July 24. Among the paſſengers who came in the French Packet, Le Courier de New-York, are the Hon. Mr. Letombe, Conſul-General of France for the Eaſtern States, Brigadier-General Dupleſſis, the Marquis de Chappedelaire, Mr. Lacaze, and Dr. Rodgers.

France has now upwards of 190,000 troops diſciplined and diſciplining; Spain 98,000; England, Scotland and Ireland 58,000; Pruſſia 200,000; Auſtria 290,000; and Ruſſia 470,000. The Turkiſh army conſiſts of about 210,000; and the Portugueſe of 20,000.

Extract of a letter by the laſt April Britiſh Packet, from a gentleman of literary eminence in London, to his friend in New-Jerſey.

"I only have to expreſs my ſtrong approbation of Dr. Ramſay's hiſtory of the revolution in South-Carolina, which was privately communicated to me. I pleaſed myſelf with the thought that there would have been a good ſale for the work; but unhappily for the author, and for Mr. Dilly, there are paſſages in it (according to the opinion of an eminent counſel, whoſe opinion hath been taken by my own deſire, as well as Mr. Dilly's) which abſolutely prevents the publication thereof: Such as the declaration of independence, and Drayton's charges againſt the King, &c. and many ſtrong charges againſt Earl Cornwallis, Lord Rawdon, Wemys, Brown, Moncrief, Tarleton, Tuck, &c. &c. which are declared to be ſufficient grounds for an expenſive and vexatious proſecution from the crown lawyers, beſides expoſing the publiſher to perſonal violence, from the parties of their zealous votaries.

"So anxious were we for the ſpread of the work, Mr. Dilly deſired me to reviſe and alter a few of what might be thought the moſt exceptionable paſſages; and we had agreed to cancel and reprint about eighteen pages, and then advertiſe: But the deciſive opinion of counſel declares it inſecure and dangerous, even with the alterations. I am ſorry to add, that the ſpirit of too many is yet high againſt America, and it muſt be dangerous indeed to publiſh a juſt, ſpirited and faithful delineation of the American tragedy, while ſo many principal actors in it are alive."

The following important hiſtorical anecdote is worthy of being made public: It is well known that the great Guſtavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, periſhed at the battle of Lutzen, which he gained on the 16th of November, 1652, but nothing poſitive was known as to the circumſtances of his death; ſome pretended that Cardinal Richelieu was the author of it; others that he was aſſaſſinated by Duke Albert of Lauenbourg, one of his generals, who was himſelf killed by the Auſtrians; but a letter has been lately found in the archives of Sweden, which explains that melancholy event quite in another manner; it is dated January 29, 1725, and addreſſed by Mr. Andre Goedging, Provoſt to the Chapter of Wexico, in Sweden, to Mr. Nicholas Hawedſon Dhal, Secretary of the archives of his kingdom; and is as follows, viz. "When I was in Saxony, in 1687, I by a happy chance diſcovered the circumſtances of the unfortunate end of the King Guſtavus Adolphus: That great Prince went out without any other attendant than a valet, to diſcover the enemy; a thick fog prevented his perceiving a detachment of Auſtrian troops, who fired and wounded him, but did not kill him; the valet, who helped the King to get back to his camp, finiſhed him with a piſtol, and took a pair of ſpectacles, which that Prince always wore, he being very near ſighted: I bought thoſe ſpectacles of the Dean of Lauenbourg: Whilſt I was in Saxony the murderer of the King was very old, and drew near his end; remorſe for ſo attrocious an action was a continual torment to him, and he ſent for the above named Dean, and confeſſed his crime to him. Theſe circumſtances I had from the mouth of the Dean himſelf, of whom I bought the ſpectacles, which I have depoſited among the archives of Sweden."

A New-port (Rhode-Iſland) paper has the following paragraph: As it has been propogated that there was no ſpinning done in this city, I beg, through the channel of your uſeful paper, to inform the public, that there was ſpun, the laſt year, in one family, two hundred yards of cloth; and that ſaid family ſtill keep three wheels going: an example worthy the imitation of every lady of ſenſibility and induſtry.

July 28. It gives us a heart-felt ſatisfaction to be able to acquaint our readers, that the paper-money is received by all ranks of our fellow citizens with the greateſt readineſs and alacrity---Nay, to ſhew their townſmen in what eſtimation they held the preſent emiſſion, ſeverals, on Tueſday and Wedneſday, exchanged, at their own particular requeſt, gold and ſilver for paper money, to a conſiderable amount.---This we aſſert as a fact; and hail the circumſtance as a happy omen of ſpeedy national proſperity!

The bickerings among the inhabitants of Newport, occaſioned by their new-money, has been the means of ſome broken heads and bloody noſes, the week paſt.

SAVANNA, *(Georgia) July* 6.

His Honor the Governor having refuſed to quality Col. Wylly for the office of commiſſioner of loans in this ſtate, to which he had lately been appointed by Congreſs, on account of that gentleman's being (as it was ſaid) concerned in detaining ſome records in Savanna; and the board of treaſury, under an idea that it was of more conſequence that the buſineſs of the Union ſhould go on, than the Governor be indulged in his love of *eccentricity*, having ſent authority to Mr. Pendleton, the Attorney General, to qualify Col. Wylly, which has been accordingly done, a correſpondent is anxious to know what will be the reſult. Should the Governor conceive himſelf ſlighted in this tranſaction, and roused with feelings ſimilar to thoſe of Peter the Great, who, becauſe his Ambaſſador was arreſted for a debt in England, wrote to Queen Anne, demanding that the Sheriff and all others concerned ſhould be inſtantly put to death, iſſue his mandate for *ſuſpending* the whole Board of Treaſury, what dreadful conſequences may enſue. The powers of that department to be ſtagnated at ſuch a period as this! Forbid it Heaven. Pray ſtep in, ye his moſt prudent adviſers, and diſſuade the Governor from ſo ruinous a meaſure as that. As to the Atorney-General, it is highly probable his name will be enrolled in the liſt of the *ſuſpended*. Should this, however, be the caſe, he will have his choice of two things---one of which is, to do as others have done, *laugh at the attempt, and go on with the duties of his office.*

RICHMOND, *July* 20.

Two men, by the names of Sclatter and Jones, from Halifax, North-Carolina, were on Monday laſt apprehended and committed to the public gaol of this city, for receiving from a negro belonging to one of the printing-offices in this city, a number of blank certificates. A gentleman who was preſent on their examination, recollected Sclatter's being taken up in Halifax ſome time ſince for paſſing counterfeit bills of credit; a ſilverſmith in this city was applied to by him for a dye to make dollars, but he recommended him to ſome more honeſt way of getting a livelihood.

We are informed by a letter from Madeira, that the vintage of this year bids fair to be the fineſt and moſt plentiful ever known there; and that it is expected there will be more wine made of the firſt quality than was ever remembered.

During the courſe of the week, there has been brought to the public gaol in this city ſeveral criminals, amongſt which is one Eliſha Laſſetter, a moſt inhuman wretch, for the murder of his uncle, whom he roaſted alive, to extort from him his caſh and moſt valuable effects. He had three accomplices, two of which are mulattoes, the other a white man, who has turned ſtate's evidence.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York to his friend in Newberry-Port.

"By the laſt and moſt authentic advices from England, it is certain that the government of that country will not, on any terms, form a commercial treaty with this---the uniform language of all parties being, that no motive exiſts in favor of a treaty, ſince they can pocket all the advantages of our commerce without ſuch a meaſure.

"A treaty of commerce between the United States and Portugal was agreed to at London, on the 25th of April laſt, it was then ſigned by the American Miniſters, and before this has been ſigned by the Plenipotentiary of Portugal. No relaxation of the regulations prohibiting the importation of flour into Portugal could be obtained---the condition of that branch of our commerce remains under the treaty as it formerly was---the trade with Portugal has always been a favorable one to this country; with Portugal and Spain the balance has been, as I wiſh it was with all foreign nations, in our favor.

"There is not, in my opinion, any probability of a peace with the Barbary powers---Congreſs are deſtitute of that which alone can obtain it. It is uncertain whether even Spain has concluded a peace with Algiers.----The truce ceaſed on the firſt of April laſt; a peace was not then concluded.

"The Envoys of Portugal and Naples were then waiting at Carthagena for the event of the Spaniſh negociation with Algiers. If peace is eſtabliſhed between Spain and this power, brobably a peace will alſo be concluded between Algiers, Portugal and Naples; if it is, we ſhall be almoſt their only object."

Tueſday night, the 25th ult. ſome thieves broke into the houſe of Mr. John Keen, in Front-ſtreet, above Pool's Bridge, from whence they took ſundry articles to the amount of about thirty pounds.

Same night a dry goods ſhop a little above Mr. Keen's was entered, and the money that had been left in the drawer was taken away by the rogues, but nothing elſe in the ſhop diſturbed.

It is ſuppoſed that both the above robberies were committed by perſons acquainted with the houſes.

Extract from a French Journal of Literature.

Paris, April 30, 1786.

"In the preſs, and ſoon will be publiſhed, "A tranſlation of the Hiſtory of the Revolution of South-Carolina." By the Hon. David Ramſay, Delegate in Congreſs; 2 vols. 8vo. with cuts---- The author is a gentleman of moſt reſpectable political and literary knowledge; he is well informed of the tranſactions which he relates, and no perſon more able to unfold them to public view."

The brig Hope, Capt. Lambert, arrived at Salem on the 18th ult. from the Cape of Good Hope, which place he left the 17th

of April. By this veſſel we have received the agreeable intelligence, that the ſhip Canton, Capt. Truxton, of this port, put in at the Cape to refreſh, having been 15 weeks at ſea.

Captain John Tibbets, who arrived at Portſmouth, in New-Hampſhire, on Saturday the 15th ult. in ------ days from St. Lucia, informs that on the 7th ult. in lat. 34. 00. north, long. 66. 31. weſt, he ſaw three ſhips ſtanding to the eaſtward, which lay by and made a ſignal to ſpeak with him; ſuppoſing them to be merchant ſhips bound to ſome port of Europe, he hoiſted American colours, and being to windward, bore down to ſpeak with them. One of the ſhips hoiſted colours to her main-topmaſt head, which he ſuppoſed to be Dutch, and then hauled them down again; as ſoon as he got within two hundred yards of her ſhe hoiſted colours to her mizen-peak, and fired four ſhot at him, on which he immediately hauled his wind to the northward; the other two ſhips fired four ſhot as he paſſed them, but luckily without effect. The three ſhips, on ſeeing him make ſail from them, immediately hove about, and ſetting all the ſail they could, chaſed him about an hour and an half, when perceiving he out-ſailed them, they bore away and ſtood to the eaſtward, after firing a ſhot to bring him to. One of them appeared to have 30 guns, and the other two, 18 or 20 each.

*** The preſſing Neceſſities of the POOR in the Alms-Houſe, &c. and the repeated calls of the Managers on the Overſeers, for the amount of the ſecond Poor-Tax for 1785, obliges them to give this *Public Notice* to all who have not paid that Tax, although repeatedly called on, that unleſs it is paid on the next application, the Overſeers muſt (however painful to them) be under the neceſſity of taking out precepts againſt all ſuch delinquents, without reſpect of perſons, as they are threatened with executions iſſuing againſt them for not paying the amount of their duplicates into the treaſury.

To the PRINTERS.

FOR the public, but more particularly for the wardens of the city of Philadelphia. As the ſeaſon is come wherein the ſinking and cleanſing of wells are very dangerous, on account of what are called damps; and as we have had many fatal inſtances of lives being loſt, the ſubſcriber thinks himſelf in duty bound to communicate this never-failing method to force them out, though they may be ever ſo ſtrong or the well deep. He having one to dig in the ſummer ſeaſon, after digging about eighteen feet deep, the workmen felt a ſulphurous ſmell and dryneſs in the roof of their mouths; but while they were looſening and ſending up the earth, it did not increaſe much; but leaving it while at dinner, found it much ſtronger on their return. At length it grew ſo bad as not to be bore with, and after trying water, lime, and many other things, all to no purpoſe, it roſe within one foot of the ſurface of the earth, ſo as to put out a lighted candle. I then ſhut it up for two weeks; after that I tried it again, but found it no better. Being very deſirous of getting my well finiſhed, I thought of trying an experiment: I got a leathern hoſe or pipe, belonging to one of the fire-engines, with a pair of ſmith's bellows fixed in a wooden frame, with one end of the pipe to the nozel of the bellows, ſo tight as to admit of no air, which was kept out by putting putty round it; the other end within one foot of the bottom of the well, which was then about thirty feet deep: then by blowing the bellows about half an hour we lowered the candle to the bottom, and found the air to be as pure and ſweet as that above; and with a few ſtrokes once in half an hour, finiſhed the well without any more difficulty.

Why I mentioned the wardens in particular is, as there are wells often that want cleanſing and others repairs, which are obliged to lay ſome time before they can be done, on account of thoſe damps. If a fire ſhould happen to break out at that time the conſequence might be bad; if they will apply to me I will aſſiſt them in preparing a machine at a ſmall expence, which may be taken in a wheel-barrow to any part of the town for the public uſe EBENEZER ROBINSON.

Fifth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, 7mo. 14, 1786.

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Second Seſſion of the TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

[Continued from our laſt.]

FRIDAY, April 7, 1786. A. M.

The following bills having been brought in engroſſed, were ſeverally compared at the table, enacted into laws, and the Speaker directed to ſign the ſame, viz.

An ACT for dividing Mulberry ward, in the city of Philadelphia, into two ſeparate wards.

An ACT for the preſent relief and future endowment of Dickinſon college, in the borough of Carliſle, and county of Cumberland, in this ſtate, and for reſerving part of the unappropriated lands belonging to the ſtate, as a fund for the endowment of public ſchools, agreeably to the 44th ſection of the conſtitution of this commonwealth.

A SUPPLEMENT to the act, entituled "An Act to regulate the fiſheries in the rivers Delaware and Lehigh, and for the preſervation of the fiſh in the ſaid rivers.

Adjourned until half paſt three o'clock, P. M.

Eodem Die. P. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

The committee appointed on the petition of George Schloſſer, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed for the purpoſe, reported a bill, entituled "An Act to relieve the owners of unimproved lands from the inconveniences they are ſubjected to by the preſent mode of enforcing the payment of taxes aſſeſſed thereon," which was read the firſt time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The bill, entituled "An Act for directing the ſale of ſuch of the city lots as remain the property of the ſtate, and for diſpoſing of the houſe and lots in High-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, late the eſtate of Joſeph Galloway, and forfeited to this commonwealth," was read the third time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of being enacted into a law.

A motion was made by Mr. R. Morris, and ſeconded by Mr. Hubley, as follows, viz.

Whereas the petitions and memorials reſpecting the bank having for their object, that the act repealing the charter of the bank of North-America ſhould be repealed or ſuſpended, and this Houſe having determined againſt the repeal of the ſaid repealing act, it is proper that the Houſe ſhould determine upon the alternative propoſed: Therefore,

Reſolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, to ſuſpend for years the operation of the act, entituled "An Act to repeal an act of Aſſembly, entituled "An Act to encorporate the ſubſcribers to the bank of North-America;" alſo one other act, entituled "An Act for preventing and puniſhing the counterfeiting of the common ſeal, bank bills and bank notes of the Preſident, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," paſſed the 13th day of September laſt.

And on the queſtion,---"Will the Houſe adopt the ſame?---the Yeas and Nays were called by Mr. R. Morris and Mr. Hubley, and were as follow, viz.

YEAS. R. Morris, T. Fitzſimons, G. Clymer, J. Salter, G. Logan, W. Robinſon, jun. S. Foulke, R. Ralſton, J. Moore, T. Bull, S. Evans, T. Whelen, A. Hubley, A. Lowrey, E. Carpenter, J. Work, A. Scott, W. Parr, H. Miller, D. M'Conaughy, M. Schmyſer, P. Gartner, J. Lilly, H. Tyſon, D. M'Clellan, A. Eichelberger, G. Woods, S. Wheeler. 28.

NAYS. J. Irvine, I. Gray, J. Clark, A. Erwin, J. Smith, R. Whitehill, J. Carothers, F. Watts, J. Creigh, A. Lincoln, N. Lutz, H. Spyker, P. Kreemer, D. Davis, B. Gehr, R. Trail, P. Trexler, jun. P. Burkhalter, R. Brown, F. Antes, S. Dale, W. Todd, W. Findley, J. Hughes, J. M'Dowell, J. Edgar, J. Smilie, J. M'Calmont, A. Smith, J. Rhea, R. Loller, A. Orth, R. Clark, D. Krouſe, D. Bradley, R. Smith. 36.

So it was carried in the negative.

DISSENTIENT,

1ſt. BECAUSE we conceive that this Houſe hath no power to revoke a charter which it hath granted. Inſtances adduced from Great-Britain, or from any other country, are equally pernicious and inapplicable. The conſtitution of Pennſylvania hath expreſly deſignated and limited the power of the legiſlature. Every act which exceeds thoſe limits is an uſurpation on the rights of our fellow-citizens; and if the conduct of the Britiſh Parliament be a ſufficient ſanction for ſuch exceſſes, this Houſe, like that of Parliament, may extend its own exiſtence for ſeven years, and deprive the people of their right to annual elections.

2d. Becauſe the act for repealing the charter of the Bank contains and is grounded upon an aſſertion that the Bank hath proved injurious to the ſtate, which is deſtitute not only of evidence, but of truth, and hath accordingly been given up in the arguments on this queſtion.

3d. Becauſe, even if the authority of this Houſe was admitted, yet the act in queſtion would be unjuſtifiable. The Stockholders of the Bank have a property in their charter, and to deprive our fellow-citizens of their property, without even the form of trial, is a meaſure moſt dangerous and moſt tyrannical.

4th. Becauſe we conceive the repeal of that charter to be as unwiſe at it is unjuſt. If the attempt to overturn the Bank ſhould prove ineffectual, it will ſhew at once imbecility and iniquity; but if it ſhould ſucceed, it will give a ſevere wound to the commerce of Pennſylvania, and conſequently to every order of her citizens: For we conceive it to be indiſputable, that the agriculture, manufactures and commerce of this commonwealth are ſo intimately connected, that no injury can be inflicted on one, which will not ſenſibly affect the others.

Robert Morris,	Joſeph Work,
Thomas Fitzſimons,	Emanuel Carpenter,
George Clymer,	George Logan,
William Robinſon, jun.	Robert Ralſton,
Samuel Evans,	JamesMoore,
Adam Hubley, jun.	Samuel Wheeler,
William Parr,	Michael Schmyſer,
Henry Miller,	David M'Clellan,
Alexander Lowrey,	Philip Gartner,
Joſeph Lilly,	Adam Eichelberger,
John Salter,	Henry Tyſon,
Thomas Bull,	David M'Conaughy,
George Woods,	Townſend Whelen.
Abraham Scott,	

The petition of Abraham Witmore, read yeſterday, was read the ſecond time, and referred to Meſſrs. Parr, Woods and Smilie.

The letter from Francis Bailey, read yeſterday, was read the ſecond time, and referred to Meſſrs. Fitzſimons, Edgar and Trail.

The bill, entituled "An Act for lending the ſum of three hundred pounds to Whitehead Humphreys, of the city of Philadelphia, for the purpoſe of manufacturing bar-iron into ſteel," was read the third time, and debated by paragraphs.

On the queſtion,---"Shall the ſame be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of being enacted into a law?"---the Yeas and Nays were called by Mr. Whitehill and Mr. Fitzſimons, and were as follow, viz.

YEAS. T. Fitzſimons, J. Irvine, I. Gray, J. Salter, G. Logan, W. Robinſon, jun. R. Ralſton, J. Moore, T. Bull, R. Smith, T. Whelen, A. Hubley, A. Lowrey, J. Work, A. Scott, W. Parr, J. Carothers, F. Watts, J. Creigh, N. Lutz, P. Kreemer, G. Woods, J. Piper, W. Findley, W. Todd, J. Hughes, J. M'Calmont, B. Rittenhouſe, A. Orth, R. Clark, D. Krouſe. 31.

NAYS. J. Clark, A. Erwin, S. Foulke, J. Smith, J. Thomas, S. Evans, E. Carpenter, D. M'Conaughy, M. Schmyſer, P. Gartner, J. Lilly, D. M'Clellan, A. Eichelberger, R. Whitehill, A. Lincoln, H. Spyker, D. Davis, B. Gehr, R. Trail, P. Trexler, jun. P. Burkhalter, R. Brown, F. Antes, S. Dale, J. M'Dowell, J. Edgar, J. Smilie, A. Smith, J. Rhea. 29.

So it was determined in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Whitehill, ſeconded by Mr. M'Calmont.

Reſolved, That the committee of accounts be and they are hereby authoriſed, empowered and required to examine, count and deſtroy the bills of credit of this ſtate, dated the 7th day of April, 1781, now in the treaſury, and report to this Houſe at their next ſeſſion.

The petition of Peter Jedon, read March 11th, was read the ſecond time, and referred to the members of the county of Bucks.

Adjourned until half paſt nine o'clock to-morrow, A. M.

SATURDAY, April 8, 1786. A. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

On motion, Reſolved, That the Speaker be authoriſed and required to draw upon the Treaſurer of this ſtate, in favor of Samuel Bryan, Eſq; Clerk of this Houſe, for the ſum of ſeventy-five pounds, to be applied towards paying the contingent expences of the General Aſſembly, the ſaid Samuel Bryan to account therefor.

The committee appointed yeſterday, on the petition of Peter Jedon, made report, which was read; and on motion, and by ſpecial order, the ſame was read the ſecond time: Whereupon,

Reſolved, That the ſaid petition be referred to the Commiſſioners of the county of Bucks, where the robbery was committed, who, together with one member of this Houſe for ſaid county, ſhall proceed to enquire into the circumſtances attending the ſame, and report ſpecially to this or the next Aſſembly, whether the ſaid Jedon was actually robbed, and likewiſe of what ſum, and what length of time he retained ſuch ſum in his hands; and generally, whether ſuch robbery has happened from any neglect or miſconduct in the officer.

[To be concluded next week.]

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

THAT every perſon who ſhall make any loaf bread of wheat flour for ſale, in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties or Southwark, ſhall mark all the bread, he or ſhe ſhall bake, with his or her name, and with the following letters, to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral ſorts, that is to ſay: the fine white bread with F. and middling with M. which ſeveral ſorts of bread ſhall be made in the manner following, the fine white bread of the beſt fine white flour, and the middling bread, of good middlings.

	lb.	oz.
Fine four-penny loaf	1	4
Middling	1	6
Rye	1	13

And ſo in proportion for loaves of a larger or ſmaller ſize.

ISAAC HOWELL,
JOHN GILL,
WILLIAM CRAIG,
WILLIAM POLLARD. } Magiſtrates.

July 24, 1786.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Darby townſhip, Cheſter county, on Marſhal's road, a ſtray COW, with a rope round her horns, the owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

July 4, 1786. † JOHN TYSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A COACH, or plain convenient family Carriage, with harneſs for two horſes. For terms apply to Reynold Keen, in Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets.

Auguſt 1ſt, 1786.

For Barbadoes,

THE BRIG MATTY,
WILLIAM JONES, *Maſter*,
Laying at Walnut-ſtreet wharff,
Will ſail with all expedition.

For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain, or to GEORGE MEADE,

WHO has an invoice of calimancoes, camblets, everlaſtings, ſattinets, ſerges, a variety of ſtuffs; Muſcovado ſugars of the firſt quality, Barbadoes rum Antigua proof, old Barbadoes and Demarara ſpirits, old Coniac brandy by the 20 gallons, or larger quantity; a few cheſts bohea tea, Madeira and Teneriffe wines, in pipes, hogheads, or quarter caſks, rice, iron pots, copper in ſheets, and a few barrels of Burlington and Carolina pork, &c. &c. which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms. ‡

Philadelphia, July 31, 1786.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 1, 1786.

BY virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 17th inſtant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 20 acres, or thereabours; the houſe is now occupied as a public houſe, known by the ſign of the Bird-in-hand, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Merion; bounded by lands of Lindſay Coats, and others; late the eſtate of Philip Reeſe, deceaſed, but taken in execution and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 1, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 18th inſtant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and Lot of Land, containing 11 acres, or thereabouts, ſituate in the townſhip of Worceſter; bounded by lands of Jacob Smith, Jacob Snyder, and others; late the eſtate of Philip Martzloff, but taken in execution and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 1, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 19th inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Griſt-Mill, Saw-Mill, Oil-Mill and Tract of land, ſituate part in upper Salford, and part in Franconia townſhip, containing 53 acres of good land, or thereabouts; bounded by lands of Henry Barnett, Anthony Creſſman, and others; late the eſtate of George Moyer, deceaſed, but taken in execution and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Eaſton, July 17, 1786.

LATELY committed to the gaol of Northampton county, the following perſons, viz. A certain THOMAS JONES, who ſays he is a ſervant to Capt. Webſter, at the ſign of the Sorrel Horſe, about ten miles on the road from Philadelphia towards Lancaſter. And a certain Negroe man, who calls himſelf JOHN BELL, ſays he is a freeman, he is about five feet ſeven inches high, has a ſcar on his forehead, ſays he lived lately with Mr. William Bird, near Potts-Grove. Their maſters, if any, are required to come, pay charges and take them away, within five weeks from this date, otherwiſe they will be diſcharged on paying their fees.

† FREDRRICK BARTHOLD, Gaoler.

Maryland, Talbot county, July 10th, 1786.

RAN away on the 2d day of this inſtant July, a light coloured MULATTO SLAVE, named JIM, generally went by the name of Jim Byas, he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, thin viſaged, rather bow legged, what grows on his head has rather the appearance of hair than wool as it is ſo long that he frequently tied it behind or queued it though but ſhort, he is a tolerable good ſhoemaker and carried his ſhoemaker's tools with him, he is a very humble, ſubmiſſive fellow, and has that appearance in all his converſation: I have reaſon to believe that he will make for Kent county on Delaware, or New-Caſtle county, or perhaps may endeavour to get into the Jerſies in the neighbourhood againſt Reedy-iſland. He is the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, who lives in the Jerſies, about 30 miles above Philadelphia, and has been hired out by the ſubſcriber for the benefit of Mrs. Martin for ſeveral years; I believe he has nothing in view but freedom, as the man he was hired with and he had no manner of difference. Any perſon that ſhall take up the ſaid fellow and ſecure him in any gaol ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid if brought to the ſubſcriber, living in the county and ſtate aforeſaid.

¶ JOHN STEVENS.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 20th of June, from the ſubſcriber, living in Pileſgrove, Salem county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, a NEGRO MAN, named JACK, about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a ſlim well made fellow, very talkative and has a bold look; had on a light coloured cloth coat, about half worn, a corduroy jacket, the back part of blue cloth, oznabrigs ſhirt and trowſers. He ſays he was bred in Maryland, and pretends to be free, and being a cute fellow may endeavour to get a forged paſs. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid negro, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† ROBERT PATTERSON.

Newtown, Bucks county, July 17, 1786.

WAS committed to the gaol of this county, a NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years old. The owner or maſter is hereby deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold for her fees within three weeks from this date, by § PATRICK HUNTER, Gaoler.

N. B. She is ſuppoſed to be an apprentice, to a Mr. Burcham, of Philadelphia. §

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the diſtrict of Southwark, on Sunday, the 30th of July laſt, an APPRENTICE LAD, named Benjamin Moffet, by trade a caulker, he is about nineteen years of age, blind of his right eye, and much marked with the ſmall-pox; had on, when he went away, a coarſe white ſhirt, a nankeen waiſtcoat, a claret coloured coattee, a blue and white ſtriped trowſers, and a round hat. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have SIX-PENCE reward, paid by CHRISTOPHER MARTIN.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid carrying him off at their peril. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, the 27th of May, two red COWS with white faces, the owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away; otherwiſe they will be ſold in three weeks from the date hereof.

Auguſt 2, 1786. † DAVID DERICKSON.

[Advertiſements omitted this week will be in our next.]

Philadelphia, July 24, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of Auguſt next, the following Lots of GROUND, viz.

No. 1. Situate on the northeaſterly ſide of the Wiſſahiccon road, in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, bounded by lands of Richard Wiſter, William Henry, Eſq; and Jacob Melcher; containing two acres and 100 perches.

No. 2. Situate in Kenſington, on the north ſide of Queen-ſtreet, in the Northern-Liberties aforeſaid, containing in breadth 90 feet, and in length or depth 786 feet; bounded by the back ends of Hanover-ſtreet lots, by Prime-ſtreet, by ground allotted to Jacob Melcher, and by Queen-ſtreet aforeſaid. Taken in execution as the property of Robert Lettis Hooper, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 18, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday the 2d of Auguſt next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a two ſtory brick Meſſuage and Lot of Land, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, from the river Delaware, between Pine and Cedar (or South) ſtreet, and oppoſite to Lombard-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on ſaid Front-ſtreet 17 feet, and in length or depth 61 feet; bounded northward by a public alley or cartway, leading from ſaid Front-ſtreet to Pine-ſtreet; eaſtward by a lot of land late of Alexander Hall; ſouthward by James Mutter's ground, and weſtward by ſaid Front-ſtreet; ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of 27 Spaniſh milled dollars and 18-90ths, in two equal payments yearly, the one in May, the other in September, to Samuel Powel, Eſquire. Alſo a certain yearly ground-rent of 34 Spaniſh milled dollars, or value thereof, in lawful money of Pennſylvania, charged on, and iſſuing out of a lot of land, containing in breadth 17 feet, and in length 66 feet, contiguous to the lot herein before deſcribed; bounded weſtward by the ſame, ſouthward by ground of Samuel Powel, Eſq; eaſtward by Penn-ſtreet, and northward by ſaid public alley; taken in execution, and ſold as the property of David Clark, and Mary his wife, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

A SILVER WATCH STOLEN.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Heidelberg townſhip, Berks county, an old SILVER WATCH, made for a repeater, but has the repeating works taken away, the inſide caſe is ſilver, maker's name (Berry) of London; on the inſide caſe the letters R. M. are engraved in a cypher, and on the out-ſide caſe W. C. likewiſe in a cypher. Whoever returns ſaid watch to the Printers hereof, or to John Keims, watchmaker, in the borough of Reading, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS reward.

Reading, July 13, 1786. WILLIAM CATHERS.

WHEREAS SUSANNAH STOCK, the wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped from his bed and board; this is therefore to warn all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. July 26, 1786. ¶ HENRY STOCK.

Receiver-General's Office,

JULY 18, 1786.

IN conſequence of further inſtructions received by the ſubſcriber, from the Supreme Executive Council, NOTICE is hereby given: That purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, entituled "An Act for directing the ſale of ſuch of the city lots as remain the property of the ſtate, &c." The following 36 CITY LOTS, on the north ſide of High or Market-ſtreet, between Sixth and Eighth-ſtreets from Schuylkill, to wit, No. 1793 to 1828, incluſive, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in this city, on Wedneſday, the 2d day of Auguſt next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and two o'clock in the afternoon of ſaid day.

Conditions of Sale---Gold or ſilver money, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, depreciation certificates, or other certificates of debts due by this ſtate, on which intereſt is receivable at the treaſury of this commonwealth, will be received in payment. The whole purchaſe money to be paid within 60 days after ſale. A plan of the above lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe aforeſaid. FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Rec. Gen.

FOR SALE,

In Penn-ſtreet, at the Stores of

Willing, Morris and Swanwick,

HYSON and Bohea Teas, in whole, half and quarter cheſts, of the laſt importation from China,
French cambricks and lawns, ſilks and ſattins,
Mens and womens plain and coloured gloves,
Gold lace, India and French chintzes and callicoes,
Italian ſilks, ſilk handkerchiefs and oil cloth umbrellas,
Scotch threads, checks, buckrams, rattinets, &c.
Queens ware, China plates, &c. in crates and boxes,
Marble chimney pieces, ſlabs and paving tiles,
Zant currants in barrels,
Roll brimſtone in boxes,
Old Martinique coffee in bags,
French brandy in pipes,
Claret in boxes, of three and four dozen each,
Madeira, Teneriff and Sherry wines. *May* 6, 1786.

TO be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes, the 15th of Auguſt next, at one o'clock afternoon, a valuable PLANTATION, of about 120 acres of exceeding good land, ſituate in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle county, adjoining the great road leading from Wilmington to Cheſter, ſix miles from each place, and bounding on Delaware river, on which is a good two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, and a never-failing well of exceeding good water, a good barn and ſtabling, 10 acres of meadow, and about 40 of woodland. Said plantation commands a beautiful proſpect of the river Delaware, and alſo lays very convenient for hauling mud for manure. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

¶ JOHN BUCKLEY.

Any perſon in Philadelphia, wiſhing for information in regard to the above farm, may apply to Kaighn and Attmore.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late *John Thornhill*, deceaſed, that unleſs they call and ſettle the ſame on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, for ſettlement, to

JOSEPH THORNHILL,
RICHARD THORNHILL,
JOHN THORNHILL,
JOHN DOWERS,
} Adminiſtrators.

c 3m

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be Sold by

ELEAZER OSWALD,

(Price One Quarter of a Dollar)

An ORATION,

To commemorate the INDEPENDENCE of the UNITED STATES OF NORTH-AMERICA,
Delivered at the Reformed Calviniſt Church, in Philadelphia, July 4th, 1786, and publiſhed at the requeſt of the *Pennſylvania Society* of the *Cincinnati*.

BY MAJOR W. JACKSON.

This Day is Publiſhed, Printed and to be Sold by

ROBERT AITKEN,

At *Pope's Head*, Market-ſtreet,

A beautiful *Second Volume*, in 4to, with *Copperplates*, of the

TRANSACTIONS

of the *American Philoſophical Society:*

Held at Philadelphia, for promoting Uſeful Knowledge. Price, in boards, 20*ſ*. Thoſe who purchaſe numbers will have the uſual allowance made to Bookſellers. Contents of Volume II.

A LETTER on the cauſes and cure of ſmokey chimneys.
Explanation of an optical deception.
Deſcription of the White mountains in New-Hampſhire.
Deſcription of a remarkable rock and caſcade, near the weſtern ſide of the Youghiogeny river.
Letter, propoſing a ſlowly ſenſible hygrometer for certain purpoſes.
Deſcription of a new ſtove for burning of pitcoal, and conſuming all its ſmoke.
A theory of lightning and thunder ſtorms.
Theory of water-ſpouts.
Experiments on evaporation, and meteorological obſervations made at Bradfield in New-England.
A letter containing meteorological obſervations.
Deſcription of a machine for meaſuring a ſhip's way thro' the ſea.
Account of an electrical eel, or the torpedo of Surinam.
Obſervations on the Numb fiſh, or torporific eel.
A letter concerning a remarkable meteor ſeen in Virginia and Pennſylvania.
Deſcription of the grotto at Swatara.
An account of ſome experiments on magnetiſm.
New method of placing a meridian mark.
Account of a worm in a horſe's eye.
An improved method of quilling a harpſicord.
Obſervations on a comet lately diſcovered.
Extract of a letter, containing obſervations on Aurora Borealis.
A letter containing experiments and obſervations upon what are commonly called the Sweet Springs.
A letter on the preſerving of parſnips by drying.
An optical problem.
An enquiry into the cauſe of the increaſe of bilious and intermitting fevers in Pennſylvania, with hints for preventing them.
An account of the late Dr. *Hugh Martin*'s cancer powder, with brief obſervations on cancers.
Mayeri obſervationes aſtronomicæ.
Obſervations on the cauſe and cure of the tetanus.
Letter, concerning chimneys.
Obſervations on the annual paſſage of herrings.
Obſervation on a ſolar and lunar eclipſe.
An account of the tranſit of Venus over the ſun, June 1769, as obſerved at Newbury, in Maſſachuſetts.
An eaſy and accurate method of finding a true meridian line, and thence the variation of the compaſs.
Aſtronomical obſervations.
A letter, with a memoir on the diſcovery of America.
The antiſeptic virtues of vegetable acid and marine ſalt combined, in various diſorders accompanied with putridity.
Medical hiſtory of the cortex ruber, or red bark.
A letter, containing ſundry maritime obſervations.
Account of two hearts found in one partridge.
Conjectures concerning wind and water ſpouts, tornados and hurricanes.
The whole proceſs of the ſilk worm, from the egg to the cocoon.
The art of making anatomical preparations by corroſion.
Of a living ſnake in a living horſe's eye, and of other unuſual productions of animals.
Some account of a motley coloured, or pyed negro girl and mulattoe boy, exhibited before the ſociety in the month of May, 1784, for their examination, from the hiſtory given of them by their owner.
Extract of a letter on an improved ſea compaſs.

By the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

RESOLVED, *June* 27, 1786.

THAT the Judges of the Court of Appeals be, and hereby are authoriſed and directed, in every cauſe which has been or may be brought before them, to ſuſtain appeals and grant rehearings or new trials of the ſame, wherever juſtice or right may in their opinion require it: Provided that an order for a rehearing or new trial ſhall in no inſtance ſuſpend the execution of the firſt ſentence, if the party in whoſe favour it may have been ſhall give ſatisfactory ſecurity for the payment of ſuch coſts and damages as the Court on rehearing the cauſe and reverſing the decree may think proper to award; and that the ſaid Judges be entitled to ten dollars per day during the time they ſhall attend the ſitting of the ſaid Courts, and including the time they ſhall be neceſſarily employed in travelling to and from the ſame.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Court aſſemble at the City of New-York on the firſt Monday of November next, for the diſpatch of ſuch buſineſs as may then and there be before them.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

*** The Printers in the ſeveral States are requeſted to re-publiſh the above Reſolutions, and to continue them in their papers for the information of all perſons concerned.

TO BE LETT,

PART of a HOUSE, with the uſe of the kitchen and garden, in Second-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt ANN STOOPS, of this city Shopkeeper, are deſired to leave their accounts with HARTSHORN and LARGE, before the 10th of next month, to entitle them to a dividend of the effects.

Seventh Month 5th, 1786.

Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, July 9, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber living in Northampton townſhip, Bucks county, an Iriſh ſervant man, named RICHARD CARVIN, about 5 feet 7 inches high; had on when he went away a ſhort jacket with metal buttons, a felt hat, a pair of new ſhoes, with braſs buckles in them, carried with him one ſhirt and a pair of trowſers; his hands are very full of warts: Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any goal ſo that his Maſter may get him again, ſhall have SIX DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

CHARLES BOYLES.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS, Printers, in Market-ſtreet, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, Bookbinder and Stationer, in Front-ſtreet, *for the Benefit of Sundry Corporations and Societies, inſtituted for the Support of the Widows and Children of deceaſed Clergymen*,

The BOOK of

COMMON PRAYER,

And ADMINISTRATION of the

SACRAMENTS,

And other

RITES and CEREMONIES,

As reviſed and propoſed to the Uſe

OF

The Proteſtant Epiſcopal CHURCH,

At a Convention of the ſaid CHURCH in the States of

NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and SOUTH-CAROLINA,

Held in *Philadelphia*, from *Sept.* 27th to *Oct.* 7th, 1785.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS, Printers, in Market-ſtreet, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, Bookbinder and Stationer, in Front-ſtreet,

A SERMON,

Delivered in CHRIST-CHURCH, on the 21ſt Day of *June*, 1786, at the opening of the

CONVENTION OF THE

Proteſtant Epiſcopal CHURCH,

In the ſtates of *New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia*, and *South-Carolina*.

By the Rev. WILLIAM WHITE, D. D. and Rector of Chriſt-Church and St. Peter's, in Philadelphia.

CAME to the plantation of JACOB JOHNSON, in Lower-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, near the Red Lion, a roan HORSE, branded D. L. The owner is deſired to come prove property, pay charges, and take him away. †

CAME into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, the 8th inſtant, a ſmall black HORSE, near 13 hands high, ſhod before, and branded on the near ſhoulder. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN HIBBERD.

Darby, the 6th Month 10th, 1786. ¶

CAME to the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living on Mr. Miffin's place, near the two mile ſtone, on Germantown road, about 7 weeks ago, a brown COW, with black ſtreaks, a white face, and the top of her horns ſawed off. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 15, 1786. ¶ GEORGE DEAMER.

New-York, June 8, 1786.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in Berkeley county, Virginia; it contains about 500 acres; the land is of the firſt quality; there is a ſufficient quantity of unimproved meadow; the arable land inclines to graſs; the unimproved land is well timbered. There are on the premiſes, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, alſo a framed Overſeer's houſe, barn, ſtable, and other buildings. It is convenient to church and ſchool, and is in an agreeable neighbourhood. For terms, apply to ROBERT NOURSE, who is authoriſed by the Deviſees of James Nourſe, Eſq; deceaſed, to ſhew the premiſes, or to JOSEPH NOURSE, in New-York.

JOHN WOOD,

Clock and Watch-maker,

In Front, at the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, has for ſale,

AN elegant muſical ſpring clock, common eight-day clocks, japanned clocks face, French and Engliſh gold watches, ſilver ditto, aſſorted from £5, to £14, alſo an aſſortment of clock and watch-makers tools and materials: Where country clock and watch-makers may be conſtantly ſupplied with thoſe articles very reaſonably. All kinds of clock and watch-work done as uſual. § 7w.

FISHER and ROBERTS,

At their Store, on the South ſide of Market-ſtreet Wharff, have for Sale, on the loweſt terms, by wholeſale or retail,

OLD Jamaica Spirits; Weſt-India and New-England Rum; old Coniac Brandy; beſt Holland Gin; Madeira, Liſbon, Teneriffe and Fayall Wines; Loaf, Lump and Muſcovado Sugars; Souchong Tea of the firſt Quality; Bohea Ditto; Coffee; Chocolate; Rice; Pepper; Ginger; Alſpice; Muſtard; Sweet Oil; Olives; Indigo; beſt Jar Raiſins; Currants; coarſe and fine Salt; Powder and Shot; double Glouceſter Cheeſe of the beſt Quality; London Porter, &c. &c. &c. ¶

A Tan-Yard to be Rented,

AND may be entered on immediately, ſituate on the Lancaſter road, 7 and half miles from Philadelphia, near the Merion meeting-houſe, the ſituation is very convenient for getting ſkins and hides; the yard is in good repair, and a conſiderable ſtock of bark is laid in this ſeaſon: A piece of graſs land may be had to the yard, and a family accommodated with a good dwelling-houſe. Apply to John Price near the premiſes, or Edward Price at the Bank in Philadelphia.

Lower Merion, June 24th, 1786. ¶

Taunton Iron-Works for SALE,

CONSISTING of a Furnace and Forge, with a very large body of good iron ore, and a tract of about 3000 acres of woodland, which the works are upon, with a part of a ſaw-mill, and upwards of 2000 cords of wood already cut, which will enable the purchaſer to put the furnace in blaſt very ſoon.

The above works are in good order, almoſt the whole being new within theſe twelve months, and within 17 miles of Philadelphia, and 8 from a navigable creek leading to the ſame. Ore and coals ſo near the works that the teams haul with eaſe three loads a day, and the whole is well ſupplied by never failing ſtreams of water. Reaſonable time will be given for the payment of part of the purchaſe money, or the ſubſcriber will reſerve the uſe of the forge for one year, and receive pig-iron in part payment. For further particulars, pleaſe to apply at ſaid works, to ¶ GEORGE HASTINGS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1786. THE NUMB. 2932.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1786.

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Second Session of the TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

[Concluded from our last.]

SATURDAY, April 8, 1786. A. M.

THE report of the committee of accounts, read yesterday, was read the second time: Whereupon,

Resolved, That the Speaker be authorised and required to draw on the State Treasurer, in favor of Dunlap and Claypoole, for one hundred and seventy pounds nine shillings and nine-pence, in full of their account; in favor of Jacob Lahn, for one pound and ten shillings, in full of his account; in favor of Melchior Steiner, for nineteen pounds two shillings and six-pence, in full of his account; in favor of Thomas Bradford, for one hundred pounds, in part of his account for printing.

The bill, entituled "A Supplement to the act, entituled "An Act for levying a duty on certain enumerated articles, and an impost of five per centum ad valorem on all other goods, wares and merchandize, imported into this state, and a tax upon real and personal property, for the discharge of the debts of the United States of America, agreeably to acts of Congress therein recited, and for other purposes therein mentioned," was read the third time, and debated by paragraphs.

Ordered, That it be engrossed, for the purpose of being enacted into a law.

The bill, entituled "An Act to alter and amend an act, entituled "An Act to encourage and protect the manufactures of this state, by laying additional duties on the importation of certain manufactures which interfere with them," was read the third time, and debated by paragraphs.

Ordered, That it be engrossed, for the purpose of being enacted into a law.

The report of the committee, read March 25th last, on the petition of the inhabitants of Lower-Smithfield township, in the county of Northampton, was read the second time, as follows, viz.

The committee, to whom was referred the petition of the inhabitants of Lower-Smithfield township, in Northampton county, report---

That they have taken the case of the petitioners into consideration, and apprehend that it would be improper for this House to interfere with the executive branches of government, in which the power of redress in such cases has been and is vested.---That they find the case of the petitioners has been before the Supreme Executive Council, who have already granted them a temporary relief, and under whose cognizance the subject more properlycomes.

Your committee therefore offer the following resolution to the consideration of the House:

Resolved, That the petition of the inhabitants of Lower-Smithfield township, Northampton county, relative to their assessment of taxes, be referred to the Supreme Executive Council.

And on the question,---"Will the House adopt the same?"---It was carried in the negative.

The House resumed the consideration of the report on the petition of Lieutenant Jacob Mytinger, postponed April 3d: Whereupon,

Resolved, That the said Jacob Mytinger be, and he is hereby entitled to the same quantity of land as hath been granted to officers of equal rank in the late Pennsylvania line, agreeably to a resolution of the General Assembly, passed the seventh day of March, 1780.

The House resumed the consideration of the motion postponed March 16th last, respecting the right of Deputy Surveyors being admitted to take a seat in the legislature.

After some debate thereon, it was, on motion of Mr. R. Morris, seconded by Mr. Evans,

Ordered, That the further consideration thereof be postponed.

The bill, entituled "An Act to relieve the owners of unimproved lands from the inconveniencies they are subjected to by the present mode of enforcing the payment of taxes," was read the second time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be printed for public consideration.

The bill, entituled "An Act for erecting the upper part of the county of Northumberland into a new county," was read the second time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be printed for public consideration.

The following bills having been brought in engrossed, were severally compared at the table, enacted into laws, and the Speaker directed to sign the same, viz.

An ACT for directing the sale of such of the city lots as remain the property of the state, and for disposing of the house and lots in High-street, in the city of Philadelphia, late the estate of Joseph Galloway, and forfeited to this commonwealth.

An ACT for lending the sum of three hundred pounds to Whitehead Humphreys, of the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of manufacturing bar-iron into steel.

An ACT to alter and amend an act, entituled "An Act to encourage and protect the manufactures of this state, by laying additional duties on the importation of certain manufactures which interfere with them."

A SUPPLEMENT to the act, entituled "An Act for levying a duty on certain enumerated articles, and an impost of five per centum ad valorem, on all goods, wares and merchandizes, for the discharge of the debts of the United States of America, agreeably to acts of Congress therein recited, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

A member presented to the chair transcripts of the assessments on all taxable property and persons within the county of Northumberland, for the years 1781, 1782, 1783 and 1784, which were Ordered to lie on the table.

A member presented to the chair a transcript of the assessments on all taxable property and persons within the county of Bucks, for the year 1785, which was

Ordered to lie on the table.

A member presented to the chair a transcript of the assessments on all taxable property and persons within the county of Franklin, for the year 1785, which was

Ordered to lie on the table.

A member presented to the chair a transcript of the assessments on all taxable property and persons withinthe county of Washington, for the year 1785, which was

Ordered to lie on the table.

A member presented to the chair a transcript of the assessments on all taxable property and persons within the county of Fayette, for the year 1785, which was

Ordered to lie on the table.

The House then adjourned until Tuesday, the Twenty-second day of August next. P. M.

NEW BOOKS.

This Day is Published, and Sold by

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the *New Book* and *Stationary Store*, in Second-street, two Doors above Chestnut-street,

1. THE Edinburgh dispensatory: containing, 1 the elements of pharmaceutical chemistry; 2 the materia medica; 3 pharmaceutical preparations; 4 medicinal compositions: comprehending the preparations and compositions of the last London and Edingburgh pharmacopœias, with such of the old ones as are kept in the shops; also, the most useful of those directed in the London hospitals, and in the royal infimary of Edinburgh; together with the most esteemed foreign medicines and a variety of extemporaneous forms. Digested in a regular method, and the different departments enriched by the introduction and application of the later discoveries in natural history, chemistry, and medicine, with new tables of elective attractions, single and double of antimony, mercury, &c. &c. copper-plates of chemical and pharmaceutical instruments: the whole being an improvement upon the new dispensatory of Dr. Lewis. By Gentlemen of the faculty at Edinburgh---Price 17*s*6.

2. The chemical essays of Charles William Scheele.

3. Scheele's experiments on air and fire.

4. La Voisier's essays on atmospherical air.

5. Rigby's essay on the uterine hæmorrhage which precedes the delivery of the grown fœtus; illustrated with cases----Price 3*s*. sewed.

6. Rigby's essays on the theory of the production of animal heat, and its application in the cure of cutaneous eruptions, inflammations, and some other diseases, 12*s*.

7. Bell's system of surgery, vol. 4th, with 28 copper-plates---Price 15*s*. N. B. Gentlemen who already possess vol. 1st, and wish to complete their setts, may be supplied with vols. 2, 3, and 4, or any of them separately, at 15*s*. per vol.

8. The new annual register: or, general repository of history, politics, and literature, for the year 1784----Price 15*s*.

9. The philosophical dictionary: or, the opinion of modern philosophers on metaphysical, moral, and political subjects, in 4 vols. 26*s*. to 32*s*.

10. Salmon's geographical grammar, improved and brought down to the year 1786. 15*s*.

11. Pain's builder's golden rule, with 106 copper-plates. 30*s*.

12. The town and country builder's assistant, with 60 folio copper-plates. 30*s*.

13. Junius's letters, new edition, complete, 7*s*6 to 10*s*.

14. The constitutions of the several Independent States of America; articles of confederation; treaties with the French, Dutch, &c. N. B. In this edition is contained, the constitution of New-Hampshire, as established 31st October, 1783----Price bound, only 5*s*6.

15. The Massachusetts harmony, being a new collection of psalm tunes, fuges and anthems: selected from the most approved authors, ancient and modern. 7*s*6.

16. A few copies of Lyon's urania: or, choice collection of psalm tunes, anthems, hymns, &c. in two three, and four parts; particularly adapted to the use of churches and private families---Price 25*s*.

17. The Art of Speaking; containing, 1. An essay, in which are given rules for expressing properly the principal passions and humours, which occur in reading or public speaking; and 2. Lessons, taken from the ancients and moderns; exhibiting a variety of matter for practice; the emphatical words printed in Italics, with notes of direction referring to the essay.

In this edition great attention has been given to the correctness; it is elegantly printed on a fine paper and beautiful type; the well known usefulness of this book, both as a school book and a private companion, renders any farther recommendations unnecessary---Price only 6*s*. neatly bound and lettered.

18. Scott's lessons on elocution, or a selection of pieces in prose and verse; for the improvement of youth in reading and speaking, as well as for the perusal of persons of taste; with an appendix, containing the principles of English grammar; being one of the best books of the kind ever offered to the public----Price 6*s*.

19. The first part of the grammatical institute of the English language, abridged; for the use of small children who are beginning to learn the letters. By Noah Webster---Price 6*d*.

20. Moral instructions of a father to his son, ready to undertake a long voyage; or an easy manner of forming a young man to all kinds of virtue; translated from the French of Sylvester du Four; to which is added, a collection of moral instructions in prose and verse, from the best authors---Price 2*s*6.

21. New setts of geographical cards; for the agreeable improvement of ladies and gentlemen in the necessary and pleasing study of geography; taken from the latest and best authors----Price 3*s*. the pack.

22. Churchman's map of the peninsula between Delaware and Chesapeak bays, with the said bays and shores adjacent, tracing the intended canals; also, the Susquehanna, as far as Middletown, being as far as the navigation is obstructed----Price 6*s*.

23. Fitch's map of the northwest parts of the United States, from Pittsburg to the Mississippi, and from the Lake of the Woods to the junction of the Ohio with the Mississippi---Price 8/4.

T. DOBSON has for sale---A very excellent and extensive collection of the best modern books, in various branches of literature, with a general assortment of stationary, viz. writing paper of various kinds, blank books, ruled books of various sizes, fine black-lead pencils, writing parchment, ink powder, sealing wax, wafers, &c. &c. &c. wholesale and retail. Those who are pleased to honor him with their commands, may depend on the best usage, and the utmost accuracy and attention in the execution of their orders. July 21, 1786.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, in West Nottingham Hundred, Cecil county, Maryland, last night, a bay HORSE, about 15 and half hands high, rising 5 years old, shod all round, a large white spot on his near eye. Also a new silver watch, with a silver chain, and a small crack in the chrystal. The thief is about 5 feet 10 inches high, Roman nose, long hair tied, about 30 years of age; had on a white corded waistcoat and breeches, old beaver hat; took with him a new pair of red and blue trowsers, pieced at the bottom. Any person securing said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his horse, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ISRAEL REYNOLDS. ¶ July 15, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

A COACH, or plain convenient family Carriage, with harness for two horses. For terms apply to Reynold Keen, in Sixth-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets.

August 1st, 1786.

For Barbadoes,

THE BRIG MATTY,

WILLIAM JONES, *Master*,

Laying at Walnut-street wharff,

Will sail with all expedition.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, or to GEORGE MEADE,

WHO has an invoice of calimancoes, camblets, everlastings, sattinets, serges, a variety of stuffs; Muscovado sugars of the first quality. Barbadoes rum Antigua proof, old Barbadoes and Demarara spirits, old Coniac brandy by the 20 gallons, or larger quantity; a few chests bohea tea, Madeira and Teneriffe wines, in pipes, hogheads, or quarter casks, rice, iron pots, copper in sheets, and a few barrels of Burlington and Carolina pork, &c. &c. which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. ‡

Philadelphia, July 31, 1786.

Montgomery county, August 1, 1786.

BY virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage and Tract of Land, containing 20 acres, or thereabouts; the house is now occupied as a public house, known by the sign of the Bird-in-hand, situate in the township of Upper Merion; bounded by lands of Lindsay Coats, and others; late the estate of Philip Reese, deceased, but taken in execution and to be sold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, August 1, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage and Lot of Land, containing 11 acres, or thereabouts, situate in the township of Worcester; bounded by lands of Jacob Smith, Jacob Snyder, and others; late the estate of Philip Martzloff, but taken in execution and to be sold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, August 1, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage, Grist-Mill, Saw-Mill, Oil-Mill and Tract of land, situate part in upper Salford, and part in Franconia township, containing 53 acres of good land, or thereabouts; bounded by lands of Henry Barnett, Anthony Creisman, and others; late the estate of George Moyer, deceased, but taken in execution and to be sold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Easton, July 17, 1786.

LATELY committed to the gaol of Northampton county, the following persons, viz. A certain THOMAS JONES, who says he is a servant to Capt. Webster, at the sign of the Sorrel Horse, about ten miles on the road from Philadelphia towards Lancaster. And a certain Negroe man, who calls himself JOHN BELL, says he is a freeman, he is about five feet seven inches high, has a scar on his forehead, says he lived lately with Mr. William Bird, near Potts-Grove. Their masters, if any, are required to come, pay charges and take them away, within five weeks from this date, otherwise they will be discharged on paying their fees.

† FREDERICK BARTHOLD, Gaoler.

Maryland, Talbot county, July 10th, 1786.

RAN away on the 2d day of this instant July, a light coloured MULATTO SLAVE, named JIM, generally went by the name of Jim Byas, he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, thin visaged, rather bow legged, what grows on his head has rather the appearance of hair than wool as it is so long that he frequently tied it behind or queued it though but short, he is a tolerable good shoemaker and carried his shoemaker's tools with him, he is a very humble, submissive fellow, and has that appearance in all his conversation: I have reason to believe that he will make for Kent county on Delaware, or New-Castle county, or perhaps may endeavour to get into the Jersies in the neighbourhood against Reedy-island. He is the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, who lives in the Jersies, about 30 miles above Philadelphia, and has been hired out by the subscriber for the benefit of Mrs. Martin for several years; I believe he has nothing in view but freedom, as the man he was hired with and he had no manner of difference. Any person that shall take up the said fellow and secure him in any gaol so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid if brought to the subscriber, living in the county and state aforesaid.

¶ JOHN STEVENS.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 20th of June, from the subscriber, living in Pilesgrove, Salem county, and state of New-Jersey, a NEGRO MAN, named JACK, about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a slim well made fellow, very talkative and has a bold look; had on a light coloured cloth coat, about half worn, a corduroy jacket, the back part of blue cloth, oznabrigs shirt and trowsers. He says he was bred in Maryland, and pretends to be free, and being a cute fellow may endeavour to get a forged pass. Whoever takes up and secures said negro, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

† ROBERT PATTERSON.

Newtown, Bucks county, July 17, 1786.

WAS committed to the gaol of this county, a NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years old. The owner or master is hereby desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold for her fees within three weeks from this date, by § PATRICK HUNTER, Gaoler.

N. B. She is supposed to be an apprentice, to a Mr. Burcham, of Philadelphia. §

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, the 27th of May, two red COWS with white faces, the owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away; otherwise they will be sold in three weeks from the date hereof.

August 2, 1786. † DAVID DERICKSON.

HALIFAX, *(Nova-Scotia) May* 9.

Laſt Friday arrived the ſchooner Hero, Andrew Arthur, maſter, from a whaling voyage, lat. 38. 17. long. 70. ſaw a ſloop that was wrecked at ſea, her hold full of water, her maſt broke above deck, her hold full of boards, turpentine waiſt outſide, Spaniſh brown inſide, her quarters light blue, and Spaniſh brown freize boards, her ſtern painted light blue, and four cabin windows, and black between her windows, her main deck fluſh fore and aft, and all her carlins broke under her quarter deck, ſome green ſpruce on board, one of Hadley's quadrants, with Richard Potter's name on it, the waiſt of the ſloop marked with a marking iron in ſeveral places S. P.

By His Excellency
JOHN PARR,
Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over his Majeſty's province of Nova-Scotia, the iſlands of St. John, Cape Breton, and their dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the ſame, &c. &c.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS his Majeſty has been pleaſed by order in council, dated 24th of March 1786, to direct "That no goods or commodities, being the growth or manufacture of the United States of America, ſhall be imported into this province or its dependencies, except horſes, neat cattle, ſheep, hogs, poultry, and all other ſpecies of live ſtock and proviſions, peas, beans, potatoes, wheat, flour, bread, biſcut, rice, oats, barley, and all other ſpecies of grain, alſo lumber of every ſort, and that the above articles ſhall be imported by *Britiſh ſubjects only, and in none other than Britiſh built ſhips*, owned by his Majeſty's ſubjects and navigated according to law; and during ſuch limited times only as the Governor or Commander in Chief ſhall, with the advice of council, by proclamation declare the importation of any of the ſaid articles to be neceſſary for the ſupply of the inhabitants of this province.

I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of his Majeſty's council, to publiſh this proclamation; hereby declaring the permiſſion of the aforeſaid articles to be imported from the United States into this province, as by his Majeſty's ſaid order directed, and during ſuch time as the importation of ſaid articles ſhall appear neceſſary: of which all perſons whatever are to take due notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

Given under my hand and ſeal at Halifax, this twenty-third day of June, 1786, *in the twenty-ſixth year of his Majeſty's reign.*

J. PARR.

By his Excellency's command,
RICHARD BULKELEY.

GOD ſave the King.

We are ſorry to underſtand that the late fires in the woods have ſo rapidly ſpread to the eaſtward, that in Sheet-Harbour, 20 leagues off, a great number of the ſettlers have ſuffered exceedingly, amongſt whom we learn W. S. Eſq; has loſt 160 cords of wood, and a good log houſe, on his country ſettlement. Mr. Olding loſt his houſe and part of his furniture. Mr. Grant loſt his houſe, 5 miles and a half from the town; and the town was in the greateſt danger of being totally deſtroyed; yet the activity of the ſettlers preſerved the whole, except the houſe, which was entirely conſumed.

BOSTON, *July* 31.

Says a correſpondent, no money! no money! is the cry of every claſs of citizens, yet how well conduct and appearances coincide with the exclamation, every perſon of obſervation may be convinced.---Inſpect the dreſs of male and female, obſerve their manner of living, view them ruſhing into every ſcene of amuſement and diſſipation, and aſk yourſelf the queſtion. How this mode of living can be carried on without money?---Frugality is fled from among us.---Some of our rulers ſet the example of extravagance---and every claſs of citizens rapidly follow------Eſtabiſhed clubs are daily meeting; when the invention is racked for delicacies wherewith to fill the luxurious board!---Tradeſmens bills are diſregarded, and the knocker often proclaims a dun which upon every principle ſhould be diſcharged---But the neceſſitous tradeſman may call again; the caſh is expended.---Yet ſtation yourſelf at the door of any public amuſement and you will find theſe very characters crouding to ſee exhibitions which can only give a momentary pleaſure. Deluded metropolis, how is your virtue fallen! ſhake off your infatuation ere it be too late: receive diſcarded œconomy and fugality with chearfulneſs and delight, and in their company exert yourſelves to regain your loſt poſſeſſions, that the gloomy ſtate of bankruptcy may be a ſtranger, and contentment, ſufficiency and happineſs enſue.

CHARLESTOWN, *(Maſſachuſetts) July* 25.

There is a law now exiſting in the ſtate of Connecticut, by which a premium is due on every hundred of mulberry-trees of a certain age, and on every ounce of raw ſilk, produced within that ſtate---and they entertain hopes that this will one day become an important article of exportation.

A letter from Wilmington (North-Carolina) mentions, that an attempt was again made to ſet that town on fire, but it having been ſoon diſcovered from on board a veſſel, no damage has enſued. They had ſet fire to ſome ſhingles, which laid contiguous to a warehouſe, containing upwards of 3000 barrels of naval ſtores. The incendiaries are yet unknown.

July 28. An addreſs "to the inhabitants of the commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts," from "committees of the ſeveral towns of Taunton, Rehoboth, Swanzey, Norton, Mansfield, Attleborough and Eaſton, in the county of Briſtol," dated "Taunton, July 18, 1786," and ſigned "Nathaniel Leonard, chairman," was publiſhed in the Independent Chronicle of yeſterday. "The committees" inform, that they have been choſen, "for the purpoſe of conſulting upon the beſt methods to redreſs the grievances we at preſent ſuffer"---that they had met accordingly, "and taken into into conſideration the ſtate of public affairs in this commonwealth."---The annual expence of the legiſlative, executive and judicial powers of government, they judge, "is far beyond the abilities of the people, and one great procuring cauſe of our preſent diſtreſs." "To remedy the burden, they propoſe to unite in the reviſal of the conſtitution, and aboliſh the order of the ſenate, as a uſeleſs, unneceſſary branch of government----To make the officers of government annually dependent on the people for their ſalaries: thus keeping the command of our property, we might obtain redreſs of grievances, without depending upon deſpiſed petitions." "Many other amendments (they conceive) ought to be made in the preſent ſyſtem of government;" and ſay they, "we cannot but flatter ourſelves, there will appear to you ſufficient cauſe to call a commonwealth convention, to collect the ſentiments of the inhabitants of ſaid commonwealth, on the neceſſity of reviſing the conſtitution, in order to amendment.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Boſton yeſterday, the conduct of the ſelect men in offering a reward of one hundred dollars to any perſon who will give information of the incendiary or incendiaries who ſet fire to the fiſh-market, was approved, and they were empowered to increaſe the reward to any ſum under five hundred dollars; and if one of the accomplices will give the information, he will be pardoned, and, we hear, entitled to the reward.

PROVIDENCE *(R. I.) July* 27.

In our two laſt papers we mentioned the public anxiety occaſioned here by the operation of the late act of the General Aſſembly for enforcing the currency of the new paper-money in this ſtate, under the penalty of one hundred pounds forfeiture, diſfranchiſement, &c. Many of the inhabitants of this town, as is uſual in market towns, having generally depended on receiving ſupplies from day to day, were thrown into great diſtreſs on the failure of theſe ſupplies, ariſing from the terror of thoſe penalties---The uſual channel of buſineſs and ſupplies being thus ſtopped---the ſhops ſhut up---veſſels which arrived here ordered away to other ports---others expected directed to go elſewhere---and ſcarcity and want beginning to be felt, more particularly by the poorer part of the people---and there being no proſpect of relief, without interpoſition of the town, the alarm became general, and a town-meeting was called on Monday morning laſt, to conſider what was prudent to be done.---The meeting was very full and general---all ſaw the indiſpenſable neceſſity of doing ſomething for furniſhing the town, and the impoſſibility of doing it without infringing on the letter of the act was equally conſpicious. This cauſed ſome diviſion of ſentiment with regard to the proper mode of procedure---ſome were for indemnifying at the expence of the town, thoſe who might be proſecuted on the act---others were apprehenſive that this might be conſidered as reſiſting the public authority of the ſtate, and might tend to weaken legal government, for the ſupport of which this town hath always been remarkable, there ſcarcely having been a riot or tumult of conſequence in it ſince the days of Sir Edmund Andros.

A committee was at length appointed to draft and report the reſolutions neceſſary to be entered into: And the meeting adjourned till five o'clock P. M. to receive the report. The committee after ſome time unanimouſly reported ſome reſolutions, which were almoſt as unanimouſly agreed to by the freemen preſent:---For on a diviſion ordered by the moderator, to agree to and eſtabliſh the reſolution in the report, when it was propoſed, there were more than three hundred freemen preſent---they all appeared on the ſide of the houſe for agreeng to and eſtabliſhing the report, except about twelve or fifteen who went to the oppoſite ſide: And although it was called a milk and water report, it had a happy tendency in uniting almoſt the whole town in the only meaſure it was poſſible for the freemen to take to obtain relief.---No perſon acquainted with the circumſtances of the town can reaſonably cenſure the meaſures they adopted.---Hunger will break through a ſtone wall---Self preſervation is the firſt law of nature!

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 3.

A modern eſſayiſt has made the following judicious obſervation: "With a kind of pity, that is nearly allied to contempt, we look upon that perſon who is convinced a certain meaſure will injure him, but who has no ſteadineſs of ſoul to reject the impulſes of paſſion and prejudice. In private life, compaſſion may be due; in public, juſtice diſdains the tear of pity; her demands are integrity, capacity and firmneſs; and if theſe are not ſatisfied, the feeble hand that holds the ſceptre muſt tremble at her approach."

CARLISLE, July 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in York-town, to his freind in this town.

"SIR,

"A few days ago, between one and two o'clock, we had a very ſevere thunder ſtorm, which burnt a ſtable and barn belonging to Mr. Kronts, and ſtruck two other houſes in the town, but without doing any conſiderable damage. As the appearance of the flaſh before it ſtruck the ſtable was very uncommon, and as we cannot well account for the different effects of this ſtroke, the deſire of information, which you know to be our only merit, obliges us with the following account of our late awful guſt, and to beg that we might have opinion of ſome of your learned friends on that point, in which your acquaintance here chiefly diſagree.

"The former part of the day had been intenſely hot; the thermometer in the ſhade at 93; the barometer at much rain, lower than I had ever obſerved it before, which may probably account for the ſinking of the cloud ſo low in the atmoſphere.

"The ſtorm collected in the weſt, and as the cloud approached, the air was driven forwards in a gentle breeze accompanied with ſome rain. For a moment while the cloud lay brooding over the town, we ſeemed to be wrapped up in darkneſs, but it ſoon began to burſt, and in the midſt of an exceſſive heavy rain the houſes were ſtruck.

"Mr. H------n, ſitting in his room in view of Mr. Kronts's barn, and at the diſtance of a hundred yards, perceived the flaſh in the form of a long rod, ſomewhat crooked, darting in a horizontal direction, or at leaſt in a very ſharp angle with the horizon, and ſtriking the ſouth eaſt at about five yards above the ground or foundation, and conſiderably lower than the top of the barn. Mr. H-----n, obſerved alſo, that the ſame crooked rod of fire ſeemed to divide on ſtriking the ſtable and barn; and one, but by much the ſmalleſt part, to go down the alley towards the creek; and which we afterwards found had ſtruck the corner of Mr, Dowdle's bark-houſe, at the diſtance of two hundred and fifty yards. At the ſame diſtance, and by the ſame flaſh that the barn and bark-houſe were ſtruck, two or three bricks were ſuddenly torn from the ſouth-eaſt corner of Mr. Johnſon's kitchen chimney, and thrown to a conſiderable diſtance. To account clearly for this laſt effect upon the chimney-head of Mr. Johnſon's kitchen, moſt of all perplexes your friends here. In the firſt place, becauſe it was not in the direction of the ſtroke which proceeded from the ſouth-eaſt, and no part of the flaſh was ſeen to take the courſe of the chimney. Some have ſuppoſed that the lightning which ſtruck the ſtable, made its way into the atmoſphere again by ſaid chimney, thereby forming what is called the returning ſtroke, and which, it is ſaid, is generally as dangerous as the deſcending one. For my part I am not able from obſervation to decide, which is neareſt the truth, but ſhould imagine that ſome of your friends in Carliſle may be able to inform you, whether they ever knew of the returning ſtroke being made within one hundred or one hundred and fifty yards of the place where the earth is ſuppoſed to receive it."

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 9.

EXTRACT from the PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS, May 8, 1786.

ON motion of Mr. Monroe, ſeconded by Mr. Carrington:---Reſolved, That the Board of Treaſury be, and they are hereby directed to take order for the payment of 400 dollars, to the guardian of Hugh Mercer, ſon of the late General Mercer, for his education and board for the term of one year, commencing on the 17th day of April laſt.

On report of the Secretary at War, to whom was referred the petition of Johannes Shrine, a Mohawk Indian.

Reſolved, That the ſum of 100 dollars be paid to Johannes Shrine, an Indian Chief of the Mohawk tribe, as a compenſation for the ſervices and ſufferings which he alleges to have performed and ſuſtained in the ſervice of the United States.

June 5. The Secretary laid before Congreſs a letter of the 29th May from Mr. Benjamin Hichborn, in behalf of Mr. Hancock, ſtating that, "as Mr. Hancock is ſtill confined to his bed, and unable to write himſelf, he has requeſted him to inform Congreſs, that he has long flattered himſelf with the proſpect of better health, the want of which alone has prevented his attending Congreſs; but his diſorder at preſent wearing no appearance of leaving him ſoon, he is induced, from a conſideration of the great inconvenience Congreſs is expoſed to in ſuch frequent temporary appointments to fill the chair, as well as from the total uncertainty of his future health, to requeſt their acceptance of his reſignation of the office of Preſident; that Mr. Hancock is truly ſenſible of the ſingular marks of the favorable ſentiments of Congreſs in his appointment, and moſt ſincerely regrets that he has it not in his power perſonally to acknowledge them."

June 7. On a report of the Board of Treaſury, to whom was referred a petition of Benjamin Pierce, late a gunner of the continental frigate Alliance, in behalf of a number of the late officers and mariners of the ſaid ſhip Alliance, when under the command of Captain Peter Landais,

Reſolved, That the Board of Treaſury be directed to take ſuch meaſures as may appear to them to be moſt effectual for procuring accurate returns of the officers and men ſerving on board the Bon Homme Richard, commanded by John Paul Jones, and the frigate Alliance, commanded by Peter Landais, at the time the captures were made by the late ſquadron under the command of John Paul Jones.

That the amount of the prize monies paid by Captain John Paul Jones, to the order of the Board of Treaſury, on account of the officers and crew of the veſſels abovementioned, be by the ſaid Board diſtributed to the officers and men entitled to receive the ſame, or to their proper heirs or aſſigns, in proportion to the ſhares reſpectively due to them, agreeably to the returns abovementioned, and the ordinances of Congreſs in that behalf made.

June 21. On motion of Mr. Grayſon, ſeconded by Mr. Sedgwick,

Reſolved, That the Poſt-Maſter General be informed, in anſwer to his letter of the 19th, that Congreſs approve his conduct in directing the Deputy Poſt Maſters not to receive the paper money of any ſtate for poſtage of letters.

The ſecretary at war, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Grayſon, having reported the following reſolution;

"That the ſecretary at war direct the commanding officer of the troops, to detatch two companies to the rapids of the Ohio, to protect the inhabitants from the incurſions and depredations of the Indians."

A motion was made by Mr. Smith, ſeconded by Mr. Sedgwick, that the report of the ſecretary at war be referred to the committee to whom is referred a report of the commiſſioners for treating with the Indians in the northern and middle departments.

And on the queſtion for commitment, it was loſt.

June 22. On motion of Mr. Pinckney, ſeconded by Mr. Carrington,

Reſolved, That the ſecretary at war direct the commanding officer of the troops, to detach two companies to the rapids of the Ohio, to protect the inhabitants from the incurſions and depredations of the Indians.

Copy of a letter from Woodbury, New-Jerſey.

SIR,

I HAVE now the pleaſure to inform you of what I long wiſhed for,---that, on Tueſday, the 1ſt inſtant, came on the examination of the Grammar ſchool at Woodbury.

The ſtudents gave ſuch proofs of their proficiency in Grammar and the claſſicks, upon which they were examined, as fully evinces the ſtrict diſcipline and careful attention of their tutors. The grace and eaſe, with which they ſpoke their orations and dialogues, very deſervedly met the applauſe of an intelligent audience.

It muſt be pleaſing to every friend of literature to ſee ſcience thus flouriſh, and every ſtate throughout the union vie with each other in the ſpirit of education. Heaven grant them more zeal! But I muſt obſerve, that in my opinion, no place is better calculated for a grammar-ſchool than Woodbury; its healthy ſituation, its vicinity to Philadelphia, and above all the great care of the morals of the youth there obſerved, together with their being removed from the vices, follies, and temptations, to which boys are expoſed in large towns and cities, are very important conſiderations.

A VISITANT.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in Hartford, dated July 18.

"Congreſs have juſt received freſh intelligence of Indian depredatious on our frontiers; they appear to have aſſiſtance, as they attacked one of our forts with cannon. The matter lies for conſideration; what Congreſs will determine on this ſubject remains unknown."

Extract of a letter from a gentlemen reſiding at Beaufort, North-Carolina.

"The inhabitants at Port Royal, having given a general invitation, and provided a genteel entertainment in the court-houſe at Beaufort, in order to commemorate the anniverſary of American independence, on the fourth of July, in the Afternoon were alarmed with the cry of the court-houſe being on fire, which appeared upon the ſhingles. Apprehending it might be ſome part of the cartridges blown from the field pieces, they tore away the ſhingles where the ſmoke appeared, when inſtantly the flames broke out moſt furiouſly, which gave it the appearance of deſign, and the court-houſe was unfortunately burnt down. The inhabitants have ſince very generally and liberally ſubſcribed to the immediate re-building an elegant court-houſe, which in all probability, will be ready the enſuing court. The inviolate and ſteady ſupport of the laws, and decent reſpect of the people in that diſtrict ever obſerved to the judges and gentlemen of the law will, it is hoped, prevent any unfavourable political impreſſion, in conſequence of the unfortunate accident, which might have been committed by a ſecret enemy to the bleſſings of that day, as the precaution of flannel cartridges were uſed."

We hear from New-York, that the requiſition for the year 1786 was paſſed in Congreſs the 2d inſtant, whereby the ſtates are called upon to pay into the common treaſury of the United States, on or before the 1ſt of January 1787, their reſepective quotas of about 3,770,000 dollars in ſpecie and facilities, or indents of intereſt: And we hope that the ſeveral ſtates will ſpeedily adopt the requiſiton, and diſcharge their quotas thereof punctually, and thereby eſtabliſh the national faith, and do juſtice to the public creditors.

Extract of a letter from Paſſamoquoddy, June 11.

"Proviſions in this eaſtern country are dear and ſcarce, eſpecially freſh. Veal has been ſold at St. John's for 1s per pound, which is 1ſ6 Pennſylvania currency. Many of the people are much diſſatisfied with the arbitrary meaſures of their rulers, and I know ſome half-pay officers who will leave the place as ſoon as a convenient opportunity offers."

Extract of a letter from Shelburne, July 19.

"Many perſons landed their lumber on Col. Allen's iſland, which was thought to be in the American lines, and where a cuſtom-houſe was kept. Whilſt I was at St. Andrew's, three boats were diſpatched, and ſeized three large ſchooners lying at Allen's iſland, two of which were brought to St. John's for trial (alias condemnation) the other got aground, and the Americans carried her off. I think it would not have been amiſs in thoſe Nabobs (ſuppoſing the iſland to be within the Britiſh lines) to have given thoſe veſſels notice of it, and warned them off, together with the cuſtom-houſe officer, but they came off without moleſting him. The arbitrary proceedings of the Governor and Council of St. John's, at their laſt election, is ſpoken of with much diſſatisfaction by many of the inhabitants there. He poſitively refuſed ſeats in the legiſlature to thoſe people who were legally elected by a great majority of voters, and put in ſuch whoſe ſentiments were congenial to his own. A number of the people who had been thus abuſed, met, and framed a remonſtrance, which was preſented to the Governor by four gentlemen, declaring that they ſhould not conceive themſelves bound by any laws that Aſſembly ſhould make, as they were not repreſented in them. But unfortunately for them who had the ſpirit to repreſent it they were thrown into Fort Howe and there confined until trial, when they were fined 400 dollars each, for preſenting what was framed by the mob, as they were pleaſed to call them, and by which dignified appellation they mention our government."

We hear that the 17th, 33d, 37th, 42d and 57th Britiſh regiments are now at Halifax, that the 60th which has lately been relieved in the Weſt-Indies by a regiment from Enland is alſo to be ſtationed in that garriſon.

Extract of a letter from New-York, July 25, *to a gentleman in Baltimore.*

"In a committee appointed by the French cabinet to examine into the commerce of France with America, the Marquis de la Fayette very warmly contended for the aboliſhing of the farm of tobacco. This bold attack ſhamed the farmers, but could not overthrow them. Government heard both ſides, and have taken

measures to ensure the annual sale of twelve or fifteen thousand hogsheads of tobacco, to be shipped in French or American vessels, an event, which while it reflects great honor on the Marquis, must prove extremely advantageous to our planters and merchants, as the price given by the farmers under their contract is much higher than what tobacco can be sold for in other European markets; and our information adds, is expected to become a standard for its sale to the farmers."

A correspondent wishes to know if there be any law respecting the order of driving carriages through the streets of this city, and the roads leading to it, as great obstructions and frequent accidents happen to persons riding out for their health or recreation in four wheeled carriages, or chairs (in which there is often none but women and children) by the insults and disorderly driving of draymen, carters and wagoners, who, far from dividing the road, generally keep the middle of it, and otherwise render it difficult for a carriage to pass them. Were it not for the rude behaviour of carters, waggoners, even beyond that of the draymen, an attention to the common acts of civility would accommodate all.---Should there be no particular law for this purpose, it is his opinion that the magistrates or wardens should issue orders, that all kinds of wheeled carriages driving through the streets and suburbs at least, should keep to the right side of the way, and when they stop, should arrange on that side, which would be no inconveniency to the driver.

Their Honors the Judges have appointed Circuit Courts to be held in the following counties, at the times and places herein after mentioned.

Franklin county, Chambersburgh, 11th Oct. next.
Fayette county, Union-Town, 19th Ditto.
Washington county, Washington, 23d Ditto.
Westmoreland county, Hanna's-Town, 31st Ditto.
Bedford county, Bedford, 8th November next.

The times for holding the other Circuit Courts are not yet appointed.

Philadelphia, August 2, 1786.

A NEW MAGAZINE,

AT the present æra, when the genuine spirit of liberty has extended its benign influence over these independent and highly favoured republics----when the encouragement of literature, the natural concomitant of FREEDOM, engages the attention of a great majority of those entrusted with power, or possessed of influence, throughout the union, the subscribers are induced respectfully to solicit the patronage of the free citizens of North-America, for

The Columbian Magazine,

which they mean to publish in this city on the following terms:

I. It shall be printed in monthly numbers: the first to appear on the first day of October next.

II. Each number shall contain three sheets or forty-eight pages of letter press, elegantly printed on a very neat paper, of American manufacture; and be adorned with two engravings on copper-plate, executed by an American artist.

III. No endeavours shall be spared to procure as great a variety of original essays, instructive and entertaining, as the nature and extent of the work will admit. The number and acknowledged merit of the gentlemen who have pledged themselves to furnish their compositions, inspire the subscribers with every sanguine expectations of acquiring the public approbation, which shall be the summit of their wishes.

IV. Price to subscribers twenty shillings per annum. One half to be paid at the time of subscribing: and the other half at the expiration of the first half year.---To non-subscribers a quarter of a dollar each number.

This design has been taken up, after mature deliberation: we shall not, therefore, rashly abandon it. We are fully determined so to conduct the undertaking, as to merit the public attention; for which purpose every exertion shall be made, on our parts:--- and the generous support of which we have been assured, added to the high estimation we have conceived of the taste, liberality and patriotic spirit of our respectable fellow citizens, justify our confidence of success.

T. SEDDON,
M. CAREY,
W. SPOTSWOOD,
C. CIST,
J. TRENCHARD.

☞ Subscriptions are received in Philadelphia, by the proposed publishers, above named; in New-York, by Berry and Rogers; in Baltimore, by Spotswood and Clarke; in Charleston, by Wright and Co. and in Savannah, by Philip Hearne.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, purchased a plantation and tract of land, situated in Bedminster township, Bucks county, of a certain Joseph Braden, who executed a deed to me for the same in the spring of the year 1785; and at the time of signing said deed the subscriber and William Hart executed a bond to said Joseph Braden, for one hundred pounds in part payment for the aforesaid tract of land, payable the first day of May, in the year 1787, but the subscriber having discovered that before executing the deed for said land, there was entered up and confessed a judgement against the said Joseph Braden, at the suit of Mr. John Johnston, in the Court of Common Pleas for Bucks county, for a sum nearly amounting to what is due to said Braden; these are therefore to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said bond, or any specialty due from me to said Braden, as I am determined not to pay the same until said judgment be satisfied, unless compelled by law.

July 4, 1786. ¶ GEORGE PIPER.

RAN away on the 6th instant, from the subscriber, living in Horsham township, Montgomery county, a Dutch servant man, named JOHN CONRAD LENTERSMITH, about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, chunkey and well set, speaks very little English, has strait brown hair; had on a nankeen coat, red flannel jacket, lined with white flannel, striped linen trowsers, a fine white shirt, patched on the shoulders, thread stockings, good strong shoes, with large steel buckles, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid dy

August 8, 1786. ¶ JOHN LLOYD.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

THAT every person who shall make any loaf bread of wheat flour for sale, in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties or Southwark, shall mark all the bread, he or she shall bake, with his or her name, and with the following letters, to distinguish the several sorts, that is to say: the fine white bread with F. and middling with M. which several sorts of bread shall be made in the manner following, the fine white bread of the best fine white flour, and the middling bread, of good middlings.

	lb.	oz.
Fine four-penny loaf	1	4
Middling	1	6
Rye	1	13

And so in proportion for loaves of a larger or smaller size.

ISAAC HOWELL,
JOHN GILL,
WILLIAM CRAIG,
WILLIAM POLLARD. } Magistrates.

July 24, 1786.

Universal Intelligence
AND
EXCHANGE OFFICE,

On the north side of Market, between Sixth and Seventh-streets.

WHERE all kinds of public securities are bought and sold, emissions of 1780 and of April 1781, for payment of lands, Virginia land warrants, bought and sold.

Certificates for the land-office procured on the most reasonable terms, and warrants taken out of the office.

For sale, 50 tracts of Pennsylvania patented lands, in Bucks, Berks, Chester, Lancaster and Westmoreland counties; 150,000 acres of patented Virginia lands.

Also a quantity of best Boston mackarel, and a few barrels of limes, in prime order, &c.

The highest price given for clean flax-seed and bees wax, by

August 7, 1786. ‡ 4w SIMON FISHBAUGH.

Receiver-General's Office,

AUGUST 3, 1786.

PURSUANT to further instructions received by the subscriber from the Supreme Executive Council, NOTICE is hereby given, That agreeably to an act of the General Assembly of this commonwealth, entituled "An Act for directing the sale of such of the City Lots as remain the property of the state, &c." The following 92 CITY LOTS, pleasantly situate on that rising ground on both sides of Market or High-street, between Fifth and Seventh-streets from Schuylkill, to wit, No. 1829 to No. 1920 inclusive, will be exposed to public sale, at the Old Coffee-house, in this city, on Saturday, the 19th inst. The sale to begin precisely at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

Conditions of sale---Gold or silver money, bills of credit of this state of the last emission, depreciation certificates, or other certificates of debts due by this state, on which interest is receivable at the Treasury of this commonwealth, will be received in payment. The whole purchase money to be paid within 60 days after sale. A plan of the above Lots may be seen at the Coffee-house aforesaid. FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Receiver-General.

Philadelphia, August 3, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia, the 14th instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening---the following LOTS:

No. 1. A certain Lot or Piece of Ground, situate, lying and being in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on the north side of Vine-street 74 feet, and in length or depth 250; bounded westward by ground late of Andrew Cape, and eastward by ground now or late of John Moore, Esquire.

No. 2. A Lot, containing in front on the south side of Callowhill-street, in the Northern Liberties, 37 feet, and in length or depth 230 feet, be the same more or less; bounded eastward by ground of Henry Thiell, and westward by ground late of Andrew Cape, southward by part of the lot No. 1. and northward by Callowhill-street; taken in execution as the property of John Linnington, and to be sold, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, August 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 19th inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain three story brick Messuage or Tenement, and Lot or Piece of Ground thereunto belonging; situate in the district of Southwark, and on the east side of Front street continued southward beyond the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on said street 20 feet, and in length or depth 80 feet; bounded northward partly by a house and ground late of Alexander Alexander, and partly by a three feet alley (of which the owner of this house has the free use and privilege thereof) westward by said Front-street continued aforesaid, southward and eastward by ground of Philip Hulbert and George Graham; subject to a ground-rent of ---l. per annum. The above is a good stand for any public business, being the second house below South-street, and next adjoining the Southern-Liberty Vendue-store, and sold as the property of James Ross, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, August 1, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 21st of this instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage and Tract of Land, containing 100 acres of land, or thereabouts; the house is now occupied as a public-house, situate in Gwyned township; bounded by lands of Jacob Wissmore, Matthias Boas, and others; late the estate of William Rex, but taken in execution, and to be sold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, August 1, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 22d of this instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage and Tract of Land, containing 75 acres, or thereabouts, situate in Gwyned township; bounded by lands of Henry Cunnard, Joseph Griffith, and others; late the estate of Lawrence Hendricks, but taken in execution, and to be sold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, August 1, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 23d of this instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage and Tract of Land, containing 100 acres, or thereabouts, situate in Worcester township; bounded by lands of Peter Bousman, Peter Keyser, and others; late the estate of Daniel Levan, but taken in execution, and to be sold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, August 1, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 25th of this instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a Tract of Land, containing 36 acres, or thereabouts, situate in New-Hanover township; bounded by lands of Nicholas Derringer, George Snell, and others, together with household goods, horses, cows, sheep, swine, and farming utensils, &c. taken in execution as the property of Michael Fedley, and to be sold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

WHEREAS by an advertisement of the 3d May last (repeatedly published in this paper) notice was given that a dark bay mare, about 3 years old, was left in the pasture of the subscriber, living in Bethleham, in the county of Northampton, and that the said mare was supposed to have been stolen by a certain George M'Harley, and the owner desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away: *This is to give Notice* that if the said owner doth not come before the first day of September next, and prove his property as aforesaid, the said mare and things advertised will be sold on the said first day of September next, for the charges and other expences.

August 3, 1786. ¶ FREDERICK BEUTEL.

On *FRIDAY* next,

Precisely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general

Assortment of MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

TO BE SOLD,

A Tract of Land, containing 60 acres, situate in Pittsgrove, Salem county; with a good Frame House, 2 rooms on the lower floor and three above, a good bearing Orchard of about 160 trees, a good Barn with Stables and Granaries, a Waggon-house and blacksmith shop; there is some good meadow, about 4 acres of it has wintered 12 head of cattle, also plenty of water if wanted, 6 fields almost in good cedar fence, with water in each field but one, and that very easy to be had, and a good never failing spring close by the door. The owner intending to go to the northward, will dispose of the same on reasonable terms. Any person inclining to purchase, may view the place, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises. § DAVID DUBOIS.

Chester, August 4, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale (by adjournment) on Monday, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the house of Samuel Hayes, in East Marlborough, a Messuage and Tract of Land, containing 200 acres, more or less, with a commodious new stone house and frame barn thereon, and the plantation in other respects in good repair; bounded by lands of Jonathan Jackson, lands late of Thomas Hayes, and others; taken in execution as the estate of Samuel Hayes. Also at the same time and place will be sold, stock, implements of husbandry, &c. &c.

¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, August 4, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale (by adjournment) on Tuesday, the 22d instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Philip Docherty, in East Fallowfield, a Tract of Land, containing 300 acres, with three Messuages thereon, one of which is a public house; this tract will admit of being divided into two or three plantations, with water and other conveniences to each; taken in execution as the estate of Philip Docherty. Also at the same time and place will be sold, stock, implements of husbandry, &c. &c. ¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, August 4, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale (by adjournment) on Wednesday, the 23d instant, at the house of Robert Young, in East Fallowfield, a Messuage and Tract of Land, containing 300 acres, more or less; bounded by lands of Thomas Haslet, John Flemming, and others; taken in execution as the estate of Robert Young. Also at the same time and place will be exposed to sale, stock, implements of husbandry, &c. &c.

¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, August 4, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Thomas Baldwin, in Newlin, on Thursday, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. two Messuages and a Tract of Land, containing 208 acres, more or less; bounded by lands of Stephen Harlon, James Smith, and others; near 80 acres of this tract is low rich bottom; bounded on Brandywine, and a few years ago was sold at 10l. per acre; taken in execution as the estate of Thomas Baldwin, at the suit of Abner Cloud, and to be sold, by

¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, August 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the county commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 4th day of September next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Aaron Phipps, in Uwchland, a Messuage and tract of Land, containing 282 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Robert Smith, Francis Allison and others. This estate is supposed to be equal to any in this county for quantity and quality of meadow land, in proportion to its size. Taken in execution as the estate of Aaron Phipps; also at the same time and place will be sold implements of husbandry, household furniture, &c. &c.

¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, August 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the county commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of William Henderson, in West Nantmill, on Tuesday, the 5th day of September next, a Messuage and tract of Land, containing 100 acres, more or less, bounded by lands late of Samuel Henderson, deceased, James Starrat and others; also at the same time and place will be sold, stock, implements of husbandry, &c. &c. Taken in execution as the estate of William Henderson, and to be sold by § WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, August 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of James Robinson, innkeeper, in West Nantmill, on Wednesday, the 6th day of September next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. a Messuage and tract of Land, situate in the aforesaid township, bounded by lands late of Andrew Buchannan, Jeremiah Pearsol, and others, containing 170 acres more or less. Taken in execution as the estate of Michael Graham, and to be sold by

‡ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, August 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Alexander Craig, in West Nantmill, on Thursday, the 7th day of September next, a Messuage and tract of Land, containing 200 acres more or less, bounded by lands of James Moore, Esq; and others; also at the same time and place will be exposed to sale, stock, implements of Husbandry, &c. &c. Taken in execution as the estate of Alexander Craig, and to be sold, by

‡ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, August 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Theophilus, Davis, in Charlestown, on Friday, the 8th day of September next, a Messuage and tract of Land, containing 170 acres more or less, bounded by lands of Frederick Gerhart, Jacob Boyers, and others; also at the same time and place will be exposed to sale, stock, implements of husbandry, &c. &c. Taken in execution as the estate of said Davis, and to be sold, by

¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

CAME to the plantation of Rudolph Latch, late of Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, on the 5th of July, a middle sized red COW, with a white face, branded on her horns. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. MARY LATCH.

August 2, 1786.

WAS taken up by the subscriber, living in Edgemont township, Chester county, on the great road leading from Chester to Lancaster, on the 24th of July last, a roan MARE, shod all round, near fourteen hands high: The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

August 4, 1786. ¶ ISAAC HOOPES.

TO BE LETT,

PART of a HOUSE, with the use of the kitchen and garden, in Second-street, near Walnut-street. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be Sold by
ELEAZER OSWALD,
(Price One Quarter of a Dollar)

An ORATION,

To commemorate the INDEPENDENCE of the UNITED STATES OF NORTH-AMERICA, Delivered at the Reformed Calviniſtic Church, in Philadelphia, July 4th, 1786, and publiſhed at the requeſt of the *Pennſylvania Society* of the *Cincinnati*.

BY MAJOR W. JACKSON.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1786.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the diſtrict of Southwark, on Sunday, the 30th of July laſt, an APPRENTICE LAD, named Benjamin Moſſet, by trade a caulker, he is about nineteen years of age, blind of his right eye, and much marked with the ſmall-pox; had on, when he went away, a coarſe white ſhirt, a nankeen waiſtcoat, a claret coloured coattee, a blue and white ſtriped trowſers, and a round hat. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have SIX-PENCE reward, paid by CHRISTOPHER MARTIN.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid carrying him off at their peril. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Darby townſhip, Cheſter county, on Marſhal's road, a ſtray COW, with a rope round her horns, the owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

July 4, 1786. † JOHN TYSON.

DANIEL TYSON

Has removed his STORE to Third-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, and oppoſite to the Bunch of Grapes Inn, Where he has for SALE, a Large and General

Aſſortment of DRY GOODS,

As uſual: Conſiſting of---

COARSE, fine, and ſuperfine broadcloths,
Felt, caſtor and beaver hats and hatters trimmings,
Engliſh and Flemiſh bed ticken,
Brabant ſheetings,
Calicoes and chintzes, cambricks,
Camblets, calimancoes, durants and ſhalloons,
Cutlery and ironmongery,
Drillings, diapers,
Gloves and mitts, muſlins,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Thread and cotton hoſe,
Jeans and jeanets,
Corduroys and thickſets,
Figured jeans and corduroys,
Plated ſtirrups, bitts, &c.
Plated ſide-board furniture,
Plated buttons and buckles, with a variety of other articles:

Alſo, A compleat aſſortment of fine and coarſe *Bolting Cloths*,
160 hogſheads James river tobacco,
Coffee in barrels, almonds in caſks,
A 13 inch cable, and anchor of ſuitable weight,
A few caſks Seneca ſnake-root, &c. &c.

A SILVER WATCH STOLEN.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Heidelberg townſhip, Berks county, an old SILVER WATCH, made for a repeater, but has the repeating works taken away, the inſide caſe is ſilver, maker's name (Berry) of London; on the inſide caſe the letters R. M. are engraved in a cypher, and on the out-ſide caſe W. C. likewiſe in a cypher. Whoever returns ſaid watch to the Printers hereof, or to John Keims, watchmaker, in the borough of Reading, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS reward.

Reading, July 13, 1786. WILLIAM CATHERS.

WHEREAS SUSANNAH STOCK, the wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped from his bed and board; this is therefore to warn all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. July 26, 1786. ¶ HENRY STOCK.

TO be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes, the 15th of Auguſt next, at one o'clock afternoon, a valuable PLANTATION, of about 120 acres of exceeding good land, ſituate in Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle county, adjoining the great road leading from Wilmington to Cheſter, ſix miles from each place, and bounding on Delaware river, on which is a good two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, and a never-failing well of exceeding good water, a good barn and ſtabling, 10 acres of meadow, and about 40 of woodland. Said plantation commands a beautiful proſpect of the river Delaware, and alſo lays very convenient for hauling mud for manure. Attendance will be given, and the terms made known, by

¶ JOHN BUCKLEY.

Any perſon in Philadelphia, wiſhing for information in regard to the above farm, may apply to Kaighn and Attmore.

FOR SALE,

In Penn-ſtreet, at the Stores of

Willing, Morris and Swanwick,

HYSON and Bohea Teas, in whole, half and quarter cheſts, of the laſt importation from China,
French cambricks and lawns, ſilks and ſattins,
Mens and womens plain and coloured gloves,
Gold lace, India and French chintzes and callicoes,
Italian ſilks, ſilk handkerchiefs and oil cloth umbrellas,
Scotch threads, checks, buckrams, rattinets, &c.
Queens ware, China plates, &c. in crates and boxes,
Marble chimney pieces, ſlabs and paving tiles,
Zant currants in barrels,
Roll brimſtone in boxes,
Old Martinique coffee in bags,
French brandy in pipes,
Claret in boxes, of three and four dozen each,
Madeira, Teneriff and Sherry wines. *May* 6, 1786.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late *John Thornhill*, deceaſed, that unleſs they call and ſettle the ſame on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, for ſettlement, to

c 3m JOSEPH THORNHILL,
RICHARD THORNHILL,
JOHN THORNHILL,
JOHN DOWERS, } Adminiſtrators.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS, Printers, in Market-ſtreet, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, Bookbinder and Stationer, in Front-ſtreet, *for the Benefit of ſundry Corporations and Societies, inſtituted for the Support of the Widows and Children of deceaſed Clergymen*,

The BOOK of
COMMON PRAYER,
And ADMINISTRATION of the
SACRAMENTS,
And other
RITES and CEREMONIES,
As reviſed and propoſed to the Uſe
OF
The Proteſtant Epiſcopal CHURCH,

At a Convention of the ſaid CHURCH in the States of

NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, | MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, and SOUTH-CAROLINA,

Held in *Philadelphia*, from *Sept.* 27th to *Oct.* 7th, 1785.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS, Printers, in Market-ſtreet, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, Bookbinder and Stationer, in Front-ſtreet,

A SERMON,

Delivered in CHRIST-CHURCH, on the 21ſt Day of *June*, 1786, at the opening of the

CONVENTION OF THE Proteſtant Epiſcopal CHURCH,

In the ſtates of *New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia*, and *South-Carolina*.

By the Rev. WILLIAM WHITE, D. D. and Rector of Chriſt-Church and St. Peter's, in Philadelphia.

New-York, June 8, 1786.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in Berkeley county, Virginia; it contains about 500 acres; the land is of the firſt quality; there is a ſufficient quantity of unimproved meadow; the arable land inclines to graſs; the unimproved land is well timbered. There are on the premiſes, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, alſo a framed Overſeer's houſe, barn, ſtable, and other buildings. It is convenient to church and ſchool, and is in an agreeable neighbourhood. For terms, apply to ROBERT NOURSE, who is authoriſed by the Deviſees of James Nourſe, Eſq; deceaſed, to ſhew the premiſes, or to JOSEPH NOURSE, in New-York.

JOHN WOOD,

Clock and Watch-maker,

In Front, at the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet, has for ſale,

AN elegant muſical ſpring clock, common eight-day clocks, japanned clocks face, French and Engliſh gold watches, ſilver ditto, aſſorted from £5, to £14, alſo an aſſortment of clock and watch-makers tools and materials: Where country clock and watch-makers may be conſtantly ſupplied with thoſe articles very reaſonably. All kinds of clock and watch-work done as uſual. § 7 w.

FISHER and ROBERTS,

At their Store, on the South ſide of Market-ſtreet Wharff, have for Sale, on the loweſt terms, by wholeſale or retail,

OLD Jamaica Spirits; Weſt-India and New-England Rum; old Coniac Brandy; beſt Holland Gin; Madeira, Liſbon, Teneriffe and Fayall Wines; Loaf, Lump and Muſcovado Sugars; Souchong Tea of the firſt Quality; Bohea Ditto; Coffee; Chocolate; Rice; Pepper; Ginger; Alſpice; Muſtard; Sweet Oil; Olives; Indigo; beſt Jar Raiſins; Currants; coarſe and fine Salt; Powder and Shot; double Glouceſter Cheeſe of the beſt Quality; London Porter, &c. &c. &c. ¶

JUST IMPORTED, and to be SOLD, by
EPHRAIM CLARK,
CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER, the corner of Front and Market-ſtreets,

A GOLD capped and jeweled watch, a quantity of good ſilver watches, a general aſſortment of tools and materials, conſiſting of japaned moon and plain arched clock faces, enameled watch ditto, ſetts of forged and caſt clock work with ſlitt pinions, large and ſmall bench vizes, hand and tail ditto, watch and clock plyers, cutting nippers, ſliding tongues, clock bells, rounding off, bottoming, equalling, ſtitting and other clock and watch-makers files, a large lathe with wheels &c. compleat, large and ſmall ditto, 30 hour and eight day clock lines, large and ſmall ſaws, ſtakes and beak irons, caſe ſtakes and hammers, braſs and ſteel calipers, double tweeſers, blow pipes, large and ſmall ſcrew plates and ſcrew drivers, beam and ſpring compaſſes, pivit and other burniſhers, ſcrew keys, engravers and ſcorpers, clock and watch arbours, pinion and frame guages, ſheers, caſe ſprings and buttons, Turkey oil-ſtones, ſpring blewers, ſteel wire, clock and watch hands, magniſying glaſſes, clock and watch ſprings, fuze chains, verges, glaſſes, ſham repeating, and other pendants, keys, chains, ſeals and ſtrings by the dozen or ſingle, and a number of other things too tedious to mention, all of which he is determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, and where country workmen may conſtantly be ſupplied. New and old clocks and watches, bought, ſold and repaired. †

Philadelphia, June 28, 1786.

CAME to the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living on Mr. Miffin's place, near the two mile ſtone, on Germantown road, about 7 weeks ago, a brown COW, with black ſtreaks, a white face, and the top of her horns ſawed off. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

July 15, 1786. ¶ GEORGE DEAMER.

Philadelphia, June 22, 1786.

This day diſſolves the partnerſhip of

ELFRETH & CLARK, *Cabinet-makers.*

ALL thoſe indebted, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe that have any demands, to bring in their accounts, and they will be ſettled.

Said CLARK has for ſale, a quantity of ready made work and materials of every kind, which he will ſell at a low rate for CASH, at their ſhop in Front, near Vine-ſtreet. ¶

This Day is Publiſhed, Printed and to be Sold by
ROBERT AITKEN,
At *Pope's Head*, Market-ſtreet,
A beautiful *Second Volume*, in 4to, with *Copperplates*, of the

TRANSACTIONS
of the *American Philoſophical Society:*

Held at Philadelphia, for promoting Uſeful Knowledge. Price, in boards, 20*s*. Thoſe who purchaſe numbers will have the uſual allowance made to Bookſellers. Contents of Volume II.

A LETTER on the cauſes and cure of ſmokey chimneys.
Explanation of an optical deception.
Deſcription of the White mountains in New-Hampſhire.
Deſcription of a remarkable rock and caſcade, near the weſtern ſide of the Youghiogeny river.
Letter, propoſing a ſlowly ſenſible hygrometer for certain purpoſes.
Deſcription of a new ſtove for burning of pitcoal, and conſuming all its ſmoke.
A theory of lightning and thunder ſtorms.
Theory of water-ſpouts.
Experiments on evaporation, and meteorological obſervations made at Bradfield in New-England.
A letter containing meteorological obſervations.
Deſcription of a machine for meaſuring a ſhip's way thro' the ſea.
Account of an electrical eel, or the torpedo of Surinam.
Obſervations on the Numb fiſh, or torporific eel.
A letter concerning a remarkable meteor ſeen in Virginia and Pennſylvania.
Deſcription of the grotto at Swatara.
An account of ſome experiments on magnetiſm.
New method of placing a meridian mark.
Account of a worm in a horſe's eye.
An improved method of quilling a harpſicord.
Obſervations on a comet lately diſcovered.
Extract of a letter, containing obſervations on Aurora Borealis.
A letter containing experiments and obſervations upon what are commonly called the Sweet Springs.
A letter on the preſerving of parſnips by drying.
An optical problem.
An enquiry into the cauſe of the increaſe of bilious and intermitting fevers in Pennſylvania, with hints for preventing them.
An account of the late Dr. *Hugh Martin*'s cancer powder, with brief obſervations on cancers.
Mayeri obſervationes aſtronomicæ.
Obſervations on the cauſe and cure of the tetanus.
Letter, concerning chimneys.
Obſervations on the annual paſſage of herrings.
Obſervation on a ſolar and lunar eclipſe.
An account of the tranſit of Venus over the ſun, June 1769, as obſerved at Newbury, in Maſſachuſetts.
An eaſy and accurate method of finding a true meridian line, and thence the variation of the compaſs.
Aſtronomical obſervations.
A letter, with a memoir on the diſcovery of America.
The antiſeptic virtues of vegetable acid and marine ſalt combined, in various diſorders accompanied with putridity.
Medical hiſtory of the cortex ruber, or red bark.
A letter, containing ſundry maritime obſervations.
Account of two hearts found in one partridge.
Conjectures concerning wind and water ſpouts, tornados and hurricanes.
The whole proceſs of the ſilk worm, from the egg to the cocoon.
The art of making anatomical preparations by corroſion.
Of a living ſnake in a living horſe's eye, and of other unuſual productions of animals.
Some account of a motley coloured, or pyed negro girl and mulattoe boy, exhibited before the ſociety in the month of May, 1784, for their examination, from the hiſtory given of them by their owner.
Extract of a letter on an improved ſea compaſs.

By the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

RESOLVED, *June* 27, 1786.

THAT the Judges of the Court of Appeals be, and hereby are authoriſed and directed, in every cauſe which has been or may be brought before them, to ſuſtain appeals and grant rehearings or new trials of the ſame, wherever juſtice or right may in their opinion require it: Provided that an order for a rehearing or new trial ſhall in no inſtance ſuſpend the execution of the firſt ſentence, if the party in whoſe favour it may have been ſhall give ſatisfactory ſecurity for the payment of ſuch coſts and damages as the Court on rehearing the cauſe and reverſing the decree may think proper to award; and that the ſaid Judges be entitled to ten dollars per day during the time they ſhall attend the ſitting of the ſaid Courts, and including the time they ſhall be neceſſarily employed in travelling to and from the ſame.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Court aſſemble at the City of New-York on the firſt Monday of November next, for the diſpatch of ſuch buſineſs as may then and there be before them.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

*** The Printers in the ſeveral States are requeſted to re-publiſh the above Reſolutions, and to continue them in their papers for the information of all perſons concerned.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm in the Northern Liberties, midway between Germantown and Frankford, and four miles from the city of Philadelphia, called CLERMONT, the property of the late Thomas Lawrence, Eſq. deceaſed. On this farm, which conſiſts of one hundred and forty acres, is a large and convenient ſtone dwelling houſe, fifty-three feet front, with a piazza at the back, the whole length of the houſe, a ſpacious and well laid out garden, containing a variety of choice fruit, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, with moſt excellent water, a convenient brick houſe for the accommodation of a tenant, with ſtable, coach-houſe, &c. On the place are 40 acres of orchard, which produce a great quantity of the fineſt apples. The farm is divided into four lots. No. 1. Conſiſting of 25 acres. No. 2. On which the manſion houſe, ſpring-houſe, coach-houſe and ſtables are erected, and containing 39 acres. No. 3. Containing 35 acres, and No. 4. which contains 40 acres, ſix acres of orchard, and a good frame dwelling houſe. It will be ſold entire, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Each of the lots command an elegant and extenſive proſpect. The terms of ſale will be made known, by applying to Col. John Shee, in Philadelphia, or John Lawrence, Eſq. in Norris-town, Montgomery county.

N. B. Poſſeſſion can be given immediately.

April 12, 1786. tf

Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, June 21, 1786.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice Lad, named JOHN HARRISON, upwards of 18 years of age, and broke open a cheſt, took his own indentures and Twenty-four Dollars; he is ſmall of his age, and a remarkable ſcar on one leg. Whoever takes up the ſaid lad, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ HENRY MILLER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1786. THE NUMB. 2933.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1786.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

THAT every perſon who ſhall make any loaf bread of wheat flour for ſale, in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties or Southwark, ſhall mark all the bread, he or ſhe ſhall bake, with his or her name, and with the following letters, to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral ſorts, that is to ſay: the fine white bread with F. and middling with M. which ſeveral ſorts of bread ſhall be made in the manner following, the fine white bread of the beſt fine white flour, and the middling bread, of good middlings.

	lb.	oz.
Fine four-penny loaf	1	4
Middling	1	6
Rye	1	13

And ſo in proportion for loaves of a larger or ſmaller ſize.

ISAAC HOWELL,
JOHN GILL,
WILLIAM CRAIG,
WILLIAM POLLARD. } Magiſtrates.

July 24, 1786.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 2, 1786.

A NEW MAGAZINE,

AT the preſent æra, when the genuine ſpirit of liberty has extended its benign influence over theſe independent and highly favoured republics----when the encouragement of literature, the natural concomitant of FREEDOM, engages the attention of a great majority of thoſe entruſted with power, or poſſeſſed of influence, throughout the union, the ſubſcribers are induced reſpectfully to ſolicit the patronage of the free citizens of North-America, for

The Columbian Magazine,

which they mean to publiſh in this city on the following terms:

I. It ſhall be printed in monthly numbers: the firſt to appear on the firſt day of October next.

II. Each number ſhall contain three ſheets or forty-eight pages of letter preſs, elegantly printed on a very neat paper, of American manufacture; and be adorned with two engravings on copper-plate, executed by an American artiſt.

III. No endeavours ſhall be ſpared to procure as great a variety of original eſſays, inſtructive and entertaining, as the nature and extent of the work will admit. The number and acknowledged merit of the gentlemen who have pledged themſelves to furniſh their compoſitions, inſpire the ſubſcribers with very ſanguine expectations of acquiring the public approbation, which ſhall be the ſummit of their wiſhes.

IV. Price to ſubſcribers twenty ſhillings per annum. One half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing: and the other half at the expiration of the firſt half year.---To non-ſubſcribers a quarter of a dollar each number.

This deſign has been taken up, after mature deliberation: we ſhall not, therefore, raſhly abandon it. We are fully determined ſo to conduct the undertaking, as to merit the public attention; for which purpoſe every exertion ſhall be made, on our parts:--- and the generous ſupport of which we have been aſſured, added to the high eſtimation we have conceived of the taſte, liberality and patriotic ſpirit of our reſpectable fellow citizens, juſtify our confidence of ſucceſs.

T. SEDDON,
M. CAREY,
W. SPOTSWOOD,
C. CIST,
J. TRENCHARD.

☞ Subſcriptions are received in Philadelphia, by the propoſed publiſhers, above named; in New-York, by Berry and Rogers; in Baltimore, by Spotſwood and Clarke; in Charleſton, by Wright and Co. and in Savannah, by Philip Hearne: *By all of whom, eſſays, letters, poetry, &c. &c. will be gratefully received for the work.*

*** The Editor of the Columbian Magazine ſhall eſteem it a very particular favor, if any Gentleman will furniſh him with anecdotes, or documents, for writing the Life of that much regretted hero GENERAL GREENE.

N.B. They ſhall be thankfully returned.

Univerſal Intelligence AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

On the north ſide of Market, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets.

WHERE all kinds of public ſecurities are bought and ſold, emiſſions of 1780 and of April 1781, for payment of lands, Virginia land warrants, bought and ſold.

Certificates for the land-office procured on the moſt reaſonable terms, and warrants taken out of the office.

For ſale, 50 tracts of Pennſylvania patented lands, in Bucks, Berks, Cheſter, Lancaſter and Weſtmoreland counties; 150,000 acres of patented Virginia lands.

Alſo a quantity of beſt Boſton mackarel, and a few barrels of limes, in prime order, &c.

The higheſt price given for clean flax ſeed and bees wax, by ‡ 4 w

Auguſt 7, 1786. SIMON FISHBAUGH.

WHEREAS by an advertiſement of the 3d May laſt (repeatedly publiſhed in this paper) notice was given that a dark bay mare, about 3 years old, was left in the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Bethleham, in the county of Northampton, and that the ſaid mare was ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen by a certain George M'Harley, and the owner deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away: *This is to give Notice* that if the ſaid owner doth not come before the firſt day of September next, and prove his property as aforeſaid, the ſaid mare and things advertiſed will be ſold on the ſaid firſt day of September next, for the charges and other expences.

Auguſt 3. 1786. ¶ FREDERICK BEUTEL.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living in Edgemont township, Cheſter county, on the great road leading from Cheſter to Lancaſter, on the 24th of July laſt, a roan MARE, ſhod all round, near fourteen hands high: The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Auguſt 4, 1786. ¶ ISAAC HOOPES.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 19th inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain three ſtory brick Meſſuage or Tenement, and Lot or Piece of Ground thereunto belonging; ſituate in the diſtrict of Southwark, and on the eaſt ſide of Front ſtreet continued ſouthward beyond the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on ſaid ſtreet 20 feet, and in length or depth 80 feet; bounded northward partly by a houſe and ground late of Alexander Alexander, and partly by a three feet alley (of which the owner of this houſe has the free uſe and privilege thereof) weſtward by ſaid Front-ſtreet continued as aforeſaid, ſouthward and eaſtward by ground of Philip Hulbert and George Graham; ſubject to a ground-rent of ---l. per annum. The above is a good ſtand for any public buſineſs, being the ſecond houſe below South-ſtreet, and next adjoining the Southern-Liberty Vendue-ſtore, and ſold as the property of James Roſs, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 1, 1786.

BY virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 17th inſtant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 20 acres, or thereabouts; the houſe is now occupied as a public houſe, known by the ſign of the Bird-in-hand, ſituate in the townſhip of Upper Merion; bounded by lands of Lindſay Coats, and others; late the eſtate of Philip Reeſe, deceaſed, but taken in execution and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 1, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 18th inſtant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and Lot of Land, containing 11 acres, or thereabouts, ſituate in the townſhip of Worceſter; bounded by lands of Jacob Smith, Jacob Snyder, and others; late the eſtate of Philip Martzloff, but taken in execution and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 1, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 19th inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage, Griſt-Mill, Saw-Mill, Oil-Mill and Tract of land, ſituate part in upper Salford, and part in Franconia townſhip, containing 53 acres of good land, or thereabouts; bounded by lands of Henry Barnett, Anthony Creſſman, and others; late the eſtate of George Moyer, deceaſed, but taken in execution and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 1, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 21ſt of this inſtant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 100 acres of land, or thereabouts; the houſe is now occupied as a public-houſe, ſituate in Gwyned townſhip; bounded by lands of Jacob Wiſſmore, Matthias Boas, and others; late the eſtate of William Rex, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 1, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Tueſday, the 22d of this inſtant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 75 acres, or thereabouts, ſituate in Gwyned townſhip; bounded by lands of Henry Cunnard, Joſeph Griffith, and others; late the eſtate of Lawrence Hendricks, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 1, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Wedneſday, the 23d of this inſtant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 100 acres, or thereabouts, ſituate in Worceſter townſhip; bounded by lands of Peter Bouſman, Peter Keyſer, and others; late the eſtate of Daniel Levan, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, Auguſt 1, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 25th of this inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a Tract of Land, containing 36 acres, or thereabouts, ſituate in New-Hanover townſhip; bounded by lands of Nicholas Derringer, George Snell, and others, together with houſhold goods, horſes, cows, ſheep, ſwine, and farming utenſils, &c. taken in execution as the property of Michael Fedley, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Receiver-General's Office,

AUGUST 3, 1786.

PURSUANT to further inſtructions received by the ſubſcriber from the Supreme Executive Council, NOTICE is hereby given, That agreeably to an act of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, entituled "An Act for directing the ſale of ſuch of the City Lots as remain the property of the ſtate, &c." The following 92 CITY LOTS, pleaſantly ſituate on that riſing ground on both ſides of Market or High-ſtreet, between Fifth and Seventh-ſtreets from Schuylkill, to wit, No. 1829 to No. 1920 inclusive, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee-houſe, in this city, on Saturday, the 19th inſt. The ſale to begin preciſely at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of ſaid day.

Conditions of ſale--Gold or ſilver money, bills of credit of this ſtate of the laſt emiſſion, depreciation certificates, or other certificates of debts due by this ſtate, on which intereſt is receivable at the Treaſury of this commonwealth, will be received in payment. The whole purchaſe money to be paid within 60 days after ſale. A plan of the above Lots may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe aforeſaid. FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Receiver-General.

Newtown, Bucks county, July 17, 1786.

WAS committed to the gaol of this county, a NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years old. The owner or maſter is hereby deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold for her fees within three weeks from this date, by § PATRICK HUNTER, Gaoler.

N. B. She is ſuppoſed to be an apprentice, to a Mr. Burcham, of Philadelphia. §

PHILADELPHIA.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS Aſſembled.

Auguſt 2, 1786.

RESOLVED, That for the ſervices of the preſent year, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, for the payment of the intereſt, and two inſtallments of the principal on the French and Dutch loans, that are payable according to the contracts, in the beginning of the year 1787, and for the payment of one year's intereſt on the domeſtic debt, it will be neceſſary that three millions, ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſeven thouſand, and ſixty-two dollars, 43 90ths be paid into the common Treaſury, on or before the firſt day of January next, to be appropriated to the following purpoſes.

	Dollars.
For the civil department,	169,352. 86
Military department,	168,274. 50
Contigencies,	94,294. 65
Indian affairs.	6,000
The department of the Geographer,	8,953

FOREIGN DEBT.

For the payment of intereſt due this year on the French and Dutch loans,	317,985. 10	
For ditto of principal and intereſt due in the year 1787, which ought to be provided for this year.	1,392,059. 17	
For a balance of intereſt due on the Spaniſh loan,	2,396. 55	
For one year's intereſt on debts due to foreign officers,	11,185. 55	—1,723,626. 47
Domeſtic debt, one year's intereſt thereon,		1,606,062. 65
	Dollars.	3,777,160. 43

That the Quotas of the ſeveral States be as follows:

	Indents.	Specie.
New-Hampſhire,	56,452	76,268
Maſſachuſetts,	240,370	324,746
Rhode-Iſland,	34,613	46,764
Connecticut,	141,474	191,135
New-York,	137,434	185,567
New-Jerſey,	89,279	120,619
Pennſylvania,	219,765	296,908
Delaware,	24,037	32,475
Maryland,	151,570	204,775
Virginia,	274,707	371,136
North-Carolina,	116,749	157,732
South-Carolina,	103,015	139,017
Georgia,	17,167	23,288
		2,170,430 Specie.
		1,606,632 Indents.
	Total,	3,777,062

That the foregoing requiſition is made in virtue of the powers of the confederation, and is obligatory on the ſtates as ſuch, and when paid, ſhall be paſſed to the credit of the ſtates reſpectively, on the terms preſcribed by the reſolves of Congreſs of the 6th day of October, 1779, and ſhall be applied in conformity to the ſtatement in the preceding part of this requiſition, giving preference according to the order in which they are placed in the eſtimate.

As one million, ſix hundred and ſix thouſand, five hundred and ſixty dollars called for, is to be applied to the payment of the intereſt on the domeſtic debt, that the ſeveral ſtates be allowed to diſcharge the ſame by indents or intereſt on Loan-Office certificates, and upon other certificates of the liquidated debts of the United States: And to aſcertain the evidences of intereſt due upon Loan-Office certificates, the holders thereof reſpectively, ſhall be at liberty to carry them to the office from which they are iſſued, and the holders of other certificates of liquidated debts of the United States, to carry the ſame to the Loan-Office of that ſtate wherein they are inhabitants, or if foreigners, to any Loan Office within the United States, and to have the intereſt thereon ſettled and certified to the laſt day of the year 1785.

Provided that the Commiſſioner of the Continental Loan-Office in any ſtate, ſhall not, on any pretence whatever, ſettle or iſſue any certificate or certificates, for the intereſt due on any Continental Loan-Office certificate, or other certificate of liquidated debts, until the ſtate for which he is Continental Loan Officer ſhall have paſſed a legiſlative act, thereby providing adequate funds for complying with this requiſition; nor ſhall the Commiſſioner aforeſaid, in any ſtate that ſhall have complied with this requiſition, iſſue any certificate, or take any other meaſure whereby diſcrimination may be made by ſuch ſtate, between the holders of Loan-Office cerrificates iſſued from his office, who are citizens of that ſtate, and foreigners, or the citizens of any other ſtate that ſhall have complied with this requiſition: Provided always, That any Continental Loan-Officer ſhall iſſue certificates for intereſt as aforeſaid, due on Continental Loan-Office certificatesi ſſued from his office, and belonging to foreigners, and alſo to the citizens of ſuch ſtates as ſhall have paſſed a legiſlative act complying with this requiſition.

That every Commiſſioner of the Continental Loan-Office, previouſly to ſettling and iſſuing certificates as aforeſaid, for the intereſt due on certificates of liquidated debts, other than Loan-Officecertificates, ſhall adminiſter an oath or affirmation, or require a certificate ſigned by one of the perſons whom the ſtate in which the Commiſſioner reſides ſhall, in the legiſlative act complying with this requiſition, appoint, that he has adminiſtered to the owner or poſſeſſor of every ſuch certificate, an oath or affirmation, that the ſame is *bona fide* the property of the particular ſtate in which the ſaid Commiſſioner reſides, or of a citizen or citizens of the ſaid ſtate, or of ſome corporate body or charitable inſtitution within the ſame, or of ſome perſon who is not a citizen of any of the United States, deſcribing the certificate or certificates alluded to in every ſuch oath or affirmation, in ſuch manner as ſhall be neceſſary to dentify the ſame, or as may be preſcribed by the Legiſlature of the ſaid ſtate.

And for preventing the depreciation of certificates to be iſſued as aforeſaid, the Legiſlature of each ſtate is required to provide, in the act complying with this requiſition, that if, on the firſt day of July, 1787, the ſaid ſtate's quota of the ſaid certificates ſo to be iſſued, ſhall not be in the hands of the ſtate treaſurer, or other proper officer, the deficiency ſhall be collected and paid into the Continental Treaſury in ſpecie, which, when ſo paid, is hereby appropriated to the redemption of ſuch ſurplus certificates.

The board of Treaſury furniſh the ſeveral Loan-Officers, with certificates to be iſſued for intereſt as aforeſaid: And alſo with ſuch checks and inſtructions, as they from time to time ſhall judge neceſſary, to prevent counterfeited certificates of debts from obtaining a ſettlement of intereſt, and to detect counterfeit evidences of intereſt, and thereby to avoid receiving them in diſcharge of taxes; which certificates of intereſt being parted with by the holders of the principal, ſhall be deemed evidence that he has received ſatisfaction for the ſame; and therefore ſhall be receivable from the bearer in lieu of money in the porportion of one dollar and one third in ſpecie for one dollar in indents, in any other ſtate in the union, as well as in the ſtate in which they were iſſued. That the ſtate receiving ſuch certificates, and paying the ſame into the public treaſury, with a porpotion of ſpecie as aforeſaid, ſhall have credit therefor, which payment ſhall be conſidered as a diſcharge of the intereſt on the domeſtic debt, in the porportion that each ſtate avails itſelf of the ſaid certificates of intereſt. That all loan office certificates iſſued after the firſt day of March, 1778, ſhall be reduced to their ſpecie value, conformably to the reſolution of Congreſs of the 28th of June, 1780, and the intereſt ſhall be aſcertained and ſettled agreeably to the ſpecie value of the certificate.

Provided, that ſo far as relates to the ſtate of South-Carolina, this requiſition be conſidered as including one million of dollars, being that part of the requiſition of the 30th of October 1781, which hath heretofore remained uncalled for, ſo far as to entitle the ſaid ſtate to the benefit of paying the ſame in ſuch manner, as ſhe was entitled to pay her quota of the ſaid requiſition.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

Extract from the Proceedings of Congreſs, June 29, 1786.

The committee conſiſting of Mr. Grayſon, Mr. Dana and Mr. Monroe, to whom was referred a letter of the 16th May, from the governor of Virginia, having reported: That it appears to the committee, that the Indian tribes therein referred to, were invited to the treaty which was held at the mouth of the Great Miami by the commiſſioners of the United States, but failed either to attend the ſeat, or to take any notice of the meſſages ſent them for that purpoſe: That they have ſince that time attacked the frontiers of the ſtate of Virginia, and are frequently committing murders and depredation on the inhabitants of the ſaid ſtate; That as the attempt for preſerving peace by treaties alone has in this inſtance been unſucceſsful; and is not likely on any future occaſion, with reſpect to theſe Indians, to have a more proſperous iſſue, the committee are of opinion that the only alternative left, is for the United States to ſend a reſpectable force into their country, and at the ſame time authoriſe the commanding officer of ſuch expedition, either to treat with the ſaid Indians, or make war with, as circumſtances may require. That this mode of proceeding, will not only give peace to the citizens of Virginia, who are entitled by the confederation to the protection of the United States; but will render the fœderal authority reſpectable in thoſe countries, and be the means of preventing other tribes from diſturbing the frontiers of the different ſtates in this union: therefore, Reſolved, That the commanding officer, with the two companies of the troops now in the pay of the United States, ordered to the Rapids of the Ohio on the 22d inſt. do without delay, march into the country of the different tribes of Indians, either on the Wabaſh or elſewhere, who are at war with the citizens of theſe United States, for the purpoſe of treating with the ſaid Indians, or of making war on them as circumſtances may require. That the ſaid commanding officer be authoriſed to apply to the executive of the ſtate of Virgina for ſuch a number of militia from the diſtrict of Kentucky, not exceeding one thouſand, and ſuch ſupplies of proviſion as he may, from circumſtances judge neceſſary and who are hereby requeſted to furniſh the ſame, deducting the amount thereof from the ſpecie proportion of the requiſition of the year 1786.

That the ſaid commanding officer give peace to the ſaid Indians on no other terms than that of their making ſatisfaction as far as lies in their power, for any damages already done, and of delivering up a ſufficient number of hoſtages as a ſecurity for the time to come.

This report being under debate, a motion was made by Mr. Pettit, ſeconded by Mr. Sedgwick, that the farther conſideration of the report be poſtponed, in order to take up the following propoſition: "Whereas information has been received that ſmall parties of Indians have croſſed the river Ohio, near the falls thereof, and committed depredations in the diſtrict of Kentucky, in conſequence whereof on the 22d. inſt. Congreſs ordered a detachment of two companies of the fœderal troops, to take poſt at the falls of the Ohio to aid the militia of the frontiers in the protection of the inhabitants; but Congreſs are not poſſeſſed of ſufficient evidence of the aggreſſion or hoſtile diſpoſition of any tribe or tribes of Indians, towards the United States or any of them, to juſtify them in carrying war into the Indian country. For the the prevention of future incurſions, Reſolved. That Congreſs will without delay, proceed in the organization of the Indian department, and adopt ſuch other meaſures as ſhall effectually ſecure the peace to the Indians and ſafety to the citizens inhabiting the frontiers of the United States."

On the queſtion to poſtpone for the purpoſe above mentioned the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Grayſon, the queſtion was loſt.

After further debate a motion was made by Mr. Houſtoun, ſeconded by Mr. Pettit, that the further conſideration of the report be poſtponed till Wedneſday next; and on the queſtion to poſtpone till Wedneſday, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Grayſon, the queſtion was loſt.

A motion was then made by Mr. Grayſon, ſeconded by Mr. Monroe, to amend the report, by adding, after the words "therefore reſolved that the commanding officer" the following, "attended by the commiſſioners or ſuperintendant of the Indian department for the time being" and by ſtriking out, in the latter end of the ſentence, the words "as circumſtances may require" and in lieu thereof, inſerting "as the ſaid commiſſioners or ſuperintendant may direct.

And on the queſtion to agree to this amendment, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Grayſon, the queſtion was loſt.

The report being amended by ſtriking out the word "either" before "Wabaſh" and the words "or elſewhere" immediately following it:

A motion was made by Mr. Monroe, ſeconded by Mr. Manning, to amend the report farther by ſtriking out the words "making war on them" and altering the clauſe ſo as to read "or repelling their attacks as circumſtances may require, ſo as to ſecure the frontiers of the ſaid ſtates from further depredations."

And on the queſtion to agree to this amendment, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Monroe, the queſtion was loſt.

On the queſtion to agree to the report of the committee as amended, the yeas and nays being required by Mr. Grayſon, the queſtion was loſt.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

Pleaſe to give the following Concluſion of Mr. BOWLER'S *ingenious Treatiſe upon practical Huſbandry, lately publiſhed in Rhode-Iſland, a place in your paper, and thereby oblige one of your friends,*

A. B.

THE improvement of land by agriculture is an advantage to the commonwealth, as well as a benefit to private perſons. Whoever increaſes the yearly value of his eſtate this way, is a friend to himſelf and the community. We do not expect that gentlemen ſhould be conſtantly employed in the common occupations of huſbandry; becauſe there are labourers enough to be hired for that purpoſe; but they may underſtand the modern methods of cultivation, and be able to direct their ſervants in the execution of every new improvement. Can there be a more uſeful, more innocent or a more delightful employment for their vacant hours.

The ſpirit of man requires exerciſe as well as the body, or elſe it will ſoon grow out of order, and theſe rural amuſements may help to diſpel the tediouſneſs of a melancholy hour, remove the oppreſſion of a heavy heart, produce habitual virtue, and procure proſperity and eaſe to an unhappy family.

The ſenſible contentment of a ſpeculative and ingenious huſbandman, approaches the neareſt to the life of a philoſopher and dignity of a wiſe man. Neither is this innocent employment interrupted by the laſt period of old age.

The fruitful earth never fails to make ample returns to the judicious and induſtrious farmer.

Nothing can equal the beauty and benefit of a verdant meadow covered with luxuriant herbage, unleſs it be a noble field of fertile Corn.

A regular planted Orchard ſhades us in Summer, whilſt we taſte its fruitful productions, and makes us chearful with its pleaſant aſpect:---to theſe may be added the uſeful variety and rich produce of a well cultivated Garden.

Roman dictators and ſenators were frequently taken from their fields to command armies, and bear the moſt important offices in the commonwealth.

The great Scipio, who conquered Carthage, and protected Rome, would very often bath himſelf after he had manured the ground with his own hands; for he choſe to improve the lands himſelf, following the example of his heroic anceſtors.

Cyrus, famous in hiſtory for military glory and humanity, thought agriculture worthy of his regard.

Lyſander, a noble General of Sparta, waited on Cyrus whilſt he was diverting himſelf at his farm near Sardis. After the Perſian King had received ſome preſents from the Lacedæmonians, and treated Lyſander with the greateſt affability and politeneſs, he ſhewed him his plantation and beautiful encloſures. Lyſander was charmed with the flouriſhing condition of the trees, which were planted in the moſt regular order, the land perfectly cultivated, and covered with ſweet ſmelling flowers, and nature appeared adorned with the greateſt art. Tranſported with this beautiful ſight, Lyſander could not help commencing the exact dimenſions and ingenious diſpoſition of every part of the farm. Then Cyrus acquainted him, that the plan and diſpoſition was contrived by himſelf, that many of the trees were planted with his own hands, and every thing performed under his own inſpection.---Lyſander, viewing the ſplendor of his garments, adorned with gold and precious ſtones, ſaid, "O Cyrus! the world may truly pronounce you happy, becauſe you have ſo many virtues joined to your fortune."

Have we not that ſhining example illuſtrated in the perſon of our late Commander in Chief? who, being called forth from his domeſtic retirement, drew his ſword in the defence of his country's invaded rights! after having conducted the great military conteſt with wiſdom, fortitude and perſeverance, until theſe United States have been enabled to cloſe the war in freedom, ſafety and independence! like the heroes of old, reſigned all military employments, and retired to his rural ſeat at Mount Vernon, on the Potowmack, with the bleſſings of his fellow-citizens; and where he ſtill continues to ſhed his beneficial influence by the promotion of agriculture, and patronage of the arts and ſciences.

Now can any man deſpiſe that way of paſſing his time, which has delighted ſuch great men, and which the moſt celebrated wits have ſo highly extolled. For it is well known, from their own immortal writings, that Cicero, Virgil and Horace, were extremely fond of a country life, and retired to their farms whenever buſineſs would permit them, prefering rural amuſement to the noiſy ſplendor of a court.

NEW-YORK.

Auguſt 5. A young lady, who was an only child, and belongs to Providence, in the State of *Rhode-Iſland*, had the misfortune to be left an orphan, by the ſudden death of *both* her parents, not many years ſince; upon which a *Guardian* was appointed for her *eſtate*, which amounted to about £400 in ſilver money, and ſhe was ſent to ſchool at Boſton; ſome few days ago, on her coming of age, this conſcientious *Guardian*, who is a citizen of Rhode-Iſland, and reſides in Providence, ſent for his *ward*, on buſineſs of great importance; when, to her aſtoniſhment, but agreeable to the law of that State, he diſcharged himſelf of all future demands upon him, as her Guardian, *by a tender* of the nominal ſum of £400 in *paper money*, which is not generally current even within the limits of that *little* ſociety; and when it is received in payment, paſſes at the diſcount of five paper dollars for one of ſilver. PATRIOTS and LEGISLATORS of America! is not this to eſtabliſh iniquity by law?---To devour the ſubſtance of the Orphan? And to bring down the vengeance of Heaven upon a diſtracted people?

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 16.

Sufficient pains (ſays a correſpondent) are not taken to diſtinguiſh between the diſtreſſes of the COMMERCE, and the diſtreſs of the MERCHANTS of the United States. While the produce and manufactures of our country command ready money, and a high price, our commerce cannot be ſaid to be diſtreſſed, although it be carried on by foreign merchants, and in foreign bottoms. But the merchant and trader may find relief in agriculture. This is the only baſis of national wealth and independence. In this employment let our ſons be educated. The air of a new ploughed field, is infinitely more wholeſome and agreeable than the air of a compting-houſe warmed with ſea coal fires. Rome became free, powerful and happy by the arts of agriculture. We read of *many* of her heroes and great men being called from the plough to protect or govern the ſtate, but of no *one* being called for thoſe purpoſes from handling ſcales and weights, or from poſting his books. France was more powerful in an army, and more proſperous in citizens, before ſhe poſſeſſed her preſent extenſive commerce. Man is not naturally an amphibious animal. He thrives beſt upon land. Let the Europeans continue if they will to be the carriers of our produce, and let them enjoy, as the fruits of it, all the hardſhips and vices of a naval life. Let it be the buſineſs of the Americans to feed the world by ſtaying at home. Powerful from their numbers, fortified by the ditch of the deep Atlantic which ſeparates them from all their enemies, virtuous from the labor of cultivating the earth, free from their forms of government, and wealthy from exchanging their produce for the gold and ſilver of foreign nations, they may (we will not ſay in the inſolent language we learned from our Britiſh anceſtors "bid defiance to the whoſe world") but we will ſay they may be the happieſt people upon the face of the earth, and at the ſame time live in peace with the whole world.

If it ſhould be ſaid, that in all communities there are perſons who poſſeſs a genius for navigation and a naval life, and that this genius cannot be employed while the nations of Europe export our produce, it may be anſwered, that the commerce which neceſſity or habit made neceſſary between the different ſtates, will always afford ſufficient employment and encouragement for that proportion of our youth who may be ſuppoſed to prefer a life at ſea to the occupations of agriculture or the mechanical arts. This domeſtic commerce, while it gives employment to the naval genius or inclinations of ſome of our youth, will ſeem to connect the ſtates together by mutual intereſts and wants, and it may moreover be carried on with much fewer inconveniences to population and morals, than the uſual commerce with remote, unhealthy or corrupted countries.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, Auguſt 2.

"The brig Maria, Capt. William Hutchins, arrived here on Monday laſt from Hamburg, after a paſſage of ſixty days. He left at that port the following American veſſels, viz. ſhip Rutledge, Capt. Bell, ſhip Governor Clinton, Miller, and the ſhip William, Capt. Whippey, from Charleſton, South-Carolina; alſo the Thomas, Quartermaſs, from Beverly. In long. 21, lat. 57. he ſpoke the brig Georgia Packet, Capt. William Jones, from Philadelphia, bound to France."

Authentic copy of a letter, dated Kingſton, June 1, 1786, *from a creditable merchant there to his friend in this city.*

"*Dear Sir,*

"You will no doubt be ſurpriſed to find that ſeveral veſſels arrive with you from Jamaica, without a letter or any news from me. --Be aſſured that it is not my wiſh ever to let an opportunity paſs without giving you ſome idea of the markets, and what proſpects the appearances of the times afford of adventuring or ſpeculating. This, however, has been put out of my power, by means of the rigid and unaccountable conduct of the revenue officers---who having diveſted themſelves of every regard to civil ſociety and good of community, appear now regardleſs of every thing---but that of accumulating wealth, wherever there is the ſmalleſt deviation from the ſtrict *letter of the law*, and when they find that that does not anſwer their purpoſes, they go to the *meaning of the law*; and ſo ſure a ſeizure is made, ſo ſure condemnation follows, in *an infernal Court of Admiralty* -----where Judge, Attorney General and Advocate, ſeem to be partakers of the booty, for there appears to be neither honor, juſtice, nor equity in their deciſions. Our Governor will not interfere, becauſe he comes in for a third, and *that* he is much in want of. The act of parliament which authorized the King and Council to make orders and regulations for a limited time, for the carrying on the American trade in Britiſh built veſſels, navigated according to law, having expired in the month of April laſt, the ſhabby heads of our Cuſtom-houſe have adopted a plan of obliging the owners or conſignee of every veſſel to give ſecurity for her and cargoe, in caſe it ſhall be made to apppear from future regulations in Britain, that ſuch veſſel and cargoe have acted wrong in coming hither: And further, they will not on any account whatever clear out a veſſel to any of the States, until further orders are received from England---thoſe that do go are cleared out for Nova-Scotia, Bermuda, Turks-Iſland, New-Providence, the Bay of Honduras, &c.

"They afterwards take what route they pleaſe---and thus we are deprived the opportunity of writing our friends. We would not be ſurpriſed to find every one of ſuch veſſels ſeized, if ever they return, for making falſe clearances, and the bonds granted on ſuch occaſions put in ſuit and recovered. Indeed the King's Attorney has declared, that he would inſiſt on its being done."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Louiſville, (Kentuckey) to his friend in Wilmington, dated June 23, 1786.

"Happy am I to be here---where I arrived yeſterday from the the midſt of imminent danger.---About twenty days ago, being apprehenſive it was impoſſible to go up the Ohio river in ſafety, on account of the Indians, I ſet off with three men in a boat, and part of my cargo, intending for Cumberland river, and from thence home; but on the morning of the ſecond of June, on Wabaſh river, about twelve leagues below poſt St. Vincent, we were attacked by about twenty-five Indians, who furiouſly drove us aſhore amidſt a heavy fire; and being obliged to fly, the boat and property fell a prey to the ſavages, as alſo two of my companions, who were cruelly maſſacred on the bank; the other and myſelf eſcaped back, in ten days, to the poſt, in a diſtreſſed condition. Being refreſhed, I, in company two more, croſſed the woods, and arrived at the abovementioned place in ſix days and a half in good health."

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, to a gentleman of Wilmington, dated July 25, 1786.

"The long continuance of the rains in the early part of the ſeaſon, has proved very unfavourable to the crops of rye and wheat, eſpecially in the lower parts of this ſtate; but the proſpects in favor of the Indian corn and tobacco, are at preſent as flattering as they have been known to be for many years paſt. Trade ſtill languiſhes much; and yet buildings and improvements in our town are carrying on with conſiderable ſpirit. We calculated much upon the ſucceſs of the grand undertaking of the Potowmac company, who have now ſeveral hundred hands employed at the great falls, about twenty miles above this place, where they have already made conſiderable progreſs in the works, and have the happineſs to find the difficulties which they expected to encounter generally diminiſh, as they drew nearer to them. From the accompliſhment of their plan, of the ſucceſs of which there is ſcarcely any ground to doubt, Alexandria will derive advantages, which cannot fail to raiſe her, in importance and diſtinction, to an equality at leaſt, with the firſt commercial cities in the United States."

On Monday the 7th inſt. the five Light Infantry Companies, belonging to the city battalions of militia---the Troop---and two Companies of the Train of Artillery---all well equipped and accoutred, and in full uniform, aſſembled, according to appointment, on the commons near this city, and were drawn up and arranged by Lieutenant-Colonel MENTGES (Inſpector-General of our militia) and Major FULLERTON (of the third battalion) in the following order of parade, viz.

Captains Sample and Sproat's companies formed the right---and Hagner's, Bowen's and Oſwald's compoſed the left wing. The Artillery with two ſix-pounders, commanded by Captains Conolly and Leonard, and the Light-Horſe by Captain Miles and Lieutenant Dunlap, were equally divided and arranged on the wings. Acting Adjutants on the occaſion,---Purcel of the 2d and Heyſham of the 3d battalions.

After being reviewed, both in the ſtanding and marching poſitions, by the Baron STEUBEN, attended by General Dupleſſis, of the French army, and the Colonels of the reſpective battaliions, they performed, with great order and regularity, the following firings and evolutions, viz.

1. By platoons from the right of wings, two rounds.
2. By diviſions in ſucceſſion, two rounds.
3. Battalion, forward march! Halt! By platoon, as before, two rounds.
4. By diviſions, two rounds.

Battalion! forward march! Halt!

5. To the right about face! Forward march! Halt, and face to the front! Fired by diviſions from right to left, one round.
6. By wings, one round.
7. Formed column by the right, right in front, diſplayed and fired one round.
8. Formed column by the left, diſplayed and fired one round.
9. Formed column on the fifth platoon, diſplayed and fired one round.

10. Changed front by platoons---wheeled to the right---closed column, displayed to the left, and fired one round.

11. Formed column by the right. To the right about face! Marched the column to the former ground. To the right about face! Opened column, wheeled to the left, and formed battalion.

12. Fired by battalion, one round.

13. Charged bayonets, halted, and fired one round.

They were then addressed by the Baron, who, after complimenting them on the appearance and discipline of the different corps, in terms of high approbation, observed that he found himself particularly honored on the present occasion, and happy in having an opportunity of assuring them that he should immediately employ himself in forming a system of legionary arrangement for the militia of the United States, which, he hoped, would contribute to assist their intentions of becoming useful to their country, and rendering themselves respectale to foreign powers.

This system of discipline he should do himself the honor of dedicating to the militia of Philadelphia, whose example, he did not doubt, would awaken an emulous ardor throughout the continent. He was greatly pleased to remark that a gentleman (Colonel Mentges) who he had the satisfaction of styling one of his pupils, had been chosen to conduct their military improvement.

The Baron further observed, that as his late respected and beloved associates of the fœderal army had honored him with the title of their Military Father; he wished exceedingly to stand in a similar relation with the militia of America, to whose advancement he would chearfully devote his time and talents---and be ever happy in considering them as his sons and companions.

The manœuvres being completed, the column of march was formed, and, preceded by the Baron, and General Duplessis, with a number of gentlemen on horseback, the troops marched into the city, and were dismissed at the State-House.

On Tuesday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this state meets here, pursuant to adjournment.

We have just heard from New-York, that the East-India ship which arrived there a few weeks ago, under Imperial colours, proves, from some circumstances that have lately transpired, to belong to the English East-India Company, and not to the Company at Trieste and Ostend, as was first given out and generaly believed. She has since fallen down towards Amboy, where she will probably land the residue of her cargoe (part of which has been permitted to be landed and sold in New-York free from duty to pay the expence of her repairs) and thus give the smugglers an opportunity to defraud the revenues of New-York and Pennsylvania of the duties.

We have also a report from the same quarter, that one of Mr. Loudon's journeymen, who was employed in printing the late emission of paper money of that state, has been detected in attempting to pass a counterfeit five pound bill. On his being seized and searched, bills to the amount of one hundred pounds, all counterfeited, were found in his possession. He is committed to gaol, and will undoubtedly receive the punishment due to his demerit.

His Most Christian Majesty's Packet Courier de New-York, Chevalier de Jaubert, Commander, will sail with the mail from New-York for l'Orient, on Saturday, the 19th instant.

On Sunday evening, the sixth instant, departed this life, ABRAHAM SMITH, an African, formerly the slave of Mrs. SMITH, of this city, from whose humanity and generosity he derived his liberty. Of this fellow-creature it may truly be said, that he was sober, industrious, peaceable, and a faithful servant of God. He lived and died in communion with the Protestant Episcopal Church of this city. His funeral was attended by the Rector of Christ and St. Peter's Churches, and many other respectable citizens, besides above 500 persons of his own colour. "Of a truth God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is accepted with him."

From the Pittsburgh Gazette, published at Fort Pitt, July 29.

By a gentleman who arrived here on the 12th inst. from the Wabash we are informed, that on the first of June an attack was made on Post St. Vincent, by a party of Indians, called the Panchesshaws, when, after a firing of near three hours, the Indians were obliged to retreat with the loss of 17 or 18 of their number. The loss of the inhabitants was six killed and wounded.

We are given to understand, by a gentleman who arrived here the 14th ult. from French Creek, that advice was received before he left that place, that the Indian Chief CORNPLANTER had assembled a great number of Indians, of almost every tribe, at Buffaloe Creek, where he was laying before them the result of his business while at Congress, and urging them in the most strenuous manner to be at peace with the United States. It is said the Cornplanter intends this place a visit as soon as the treaty is over, when we shall be informed of the disposition of the different tribes towards this country.

CURRENT PRICES

Of Public Securities this Week.

Militia certificates, of Pennsylvania,		6/6 6/8
Depreciation funded on the excise,	-	7/6
Ditto unfunded, but purchase land,		7/6 8s
Stelle's and Story's certificates,	-	7/6 8/4
Loan-Office ditto of Pennsylvania,	-	7/6 8/4
Nicholson's, or new loan,	-	6/8 7s 7/6
Dollar money at par.		
Shilling money,	- -	1¾ 1⅞ for one.
Indents or Facilities,	- -	5/6 5/9 6s
* Continental securities	-	2/9 3s
Land-office papers, of Pennsylvania,		5/6 5/9
Jersey finals that draw interest,	-	4s
Thompson's, none offered.		
Virginia depreciation,	- -	4/9 5s
Ditto finals, none offered.		
Ditto treasury land warrants, 5 dollars per 1000 acres.		
Maryland finals,	- -	2/9 3s 3/4
Depreciation,	- -	12/6
Delaware finals,	- - -	3/6
Ditto depreciation,	- -	6s 6/8
Continental money 15s to 20s per 1000 dollars.		
New-York finals that purchase land		3/9 4s
Nourse's certificates of Pennsylvania,		5/9 7/6
Nourse's, not adopted by any state,	-	3s 3/3

* Are those most adopted by any state.

☞ All kinds of public securities bought and sold, and the highest price given for funded securities of this state. People wanting funded or unfunded securities of any kind or state, may be supplied by FRANCIS WHITE, at the Intelligence-Office, next door but one to the Bank of North-America.

Comptroller General's Office, August 11, 1786.

FINDING that in some parts of the state the Magistrates who have been applied to by Collectors of taxes, in order to issue their warrants for recovery of the same, have mistaken the law so far as to receive the money themselves: the following extract of the act passed the 16th March, 1785, is published, that the like may not be done in future, viz.

Sect. 38. "And be (the Collector) is hereby commanded and required to apply to some justice of the peace, within the city or county where such delenquents reside, and to deliver to such justice a list in writing, signed by such collector, containing the names of all such delinquents, together with the sum of money due from them respectively, according to the said assessments,

Sect. 39. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every Justice of the Peace, to whom application shall be made by any collector as aforesaid, shall thereupon issue his warrant to any constable of the township, ward or district in which such delinquents shall reside, to levy and recover such sum or sums of money respectively, by distress and sale of goods, chattels and effects of such delinquents respectively, or by imprisonment of the person of such delinquent, as the case may require, and render such monies to the said Collector, within twelve days after the receipt of any such warrrant."

The printers of the several newspapers in this state are requested to give the foregoing a place in their respective papers.

JOHN NICHOLSON.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to a house long established in the *Wholesale Dry-Good* business, in this city. Any lad of proper abilities, fair character and reputable family, will suit.

To be let on ground-rent, upon moderate terms,

SEVERAL LOTS

In a centeral and improving part of the city; also a genteel three story HOUSE, in Market near Sixth-street, to be RENTED. Apply to the PRINTERS. 6 w.

Philadelphia, August 10, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to SALE, by public Vendue, at the Old Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening, the following Lots or Pieces of Land, situate lying and being in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, viz.

No. 2. Situate on the north side of Vine-street, at the distance of 20 feet from the west side of a 30 feet wide street, leading through Spring-Garden (called Garden-street) containing in breadth on Vine-street 20 feet, and in depth 150 feet, to a 20 feet wide lane, bounded northward by said 20 feet lane, eastward by lot No. 1, granted to James M'Lane, south by said Vine-street, and west by lot No. 3, granted to said James M'Lane.

No. 9. Situate on the west side of said Garden-street, at the distance of 230 feet from the north side of Vine-street, containing in breadth on Garden-street 40 feet, and in depth 120 feet, bounded north by a lot No. 10, granted to John M'Cullum, east by Garden-street, south by a lot No. 8, granted to Thomas Wylie, and west by ground of John Reed.

No. 14. Situate on the north side of Callowhill-street, being 20 feet front, and 130 feet in depth, bounded north by said Callowhill-street, east by a lot No. 13, granted to Francis White, south by a lot No. 12, granted to John M'Gowan, and west by lot No. 15, granted to James M'Lane.

No. 24. Situate on the north side of Callowhill-street, at the distance of 80 feet from the west side of Garden-street, being in breadth on Callowhill-street 40 feet, and in depth 114 feet to Pegg's-run (be the same more or less) bounded north by said run, east by a lot No. 23, granted to John M'Cullum, south by Callowhill street, and west by ground granted to Richard Shaw.

No. 25. Situate on the north side of Vine-street, between a 30 feet wide street, leading through Spring-Garden (called Garden-street) on the Wissahiccon road, in breadth on Vine-street 20 feet, and in length 150, to a 20 feet lane, bounded north by said lane, east by a lot No. 3, granted to James M'Lane, south by Vine-street, and west by a lot No. 5, granted to Thomas Wylie.

No. 26. Situate on said Garden-street, between Vine and Callowhill-streets, in breadth on Garden-street 40 feet, and in depth 120 feet, bounded north by a lot No. 11, granted to John M'Gowan, east by said Garden-street, south by a lot No. 9, granted to John Jordon, and west by ground of John Reed: Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Shober, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, August 12, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY the 23d instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a two story brick Messuage and Lot of Land; situate on the east side of Front-street from the river Delaware, between Pine and Cedar (or South) streets, and opposite to Lombard-street, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on said Front-street 17 feet, and in length or depth 61 feet; bounded northwardly by a public alley or cartway, leading from said Front-street, to Penn-street, eastward by a lot of land late of Alexander Hall, southward by James Mutter's ground, and westwardly by said Front-street; subject to a yearly ground-rent of 27 18-90ths Spanish milled dollars, in two equal payments yearly, the one in May, the other in September, to Samuel Powel, Esquire. Also, a certain yearly ground-rent of 34 Spanish milled dollars, or the value thereof in lawful money of Pennsylvania, charged on and issuing out of a lot of land, containing in breadth 17 feet, and in length 66 feet, contiguous to the lot herein before described; bounded westward by the same, southward by ground of Samuel Powel, Esquire, eastward by Penn-street, and northward by the said public alley: Taken in execution as the property of David Clark, cordwainer, and Mary his wife, and to be sold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, August 11, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Levaria Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Old Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 30th inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain Piece or Parcel of Ground; situate in the district of Southwark, near the Swedes Church; containing in breadth on the river Delaware 60 feet, and at the distance of 426 feet from the said river on the south side thereof, upon a north nineteen degrees east course, it contains in breadth 59 feet and a half (more or less) from thence it extends further westward, to ground which Arthur Donaldson granted to John Davis and John Merrit; dividing this from the east side of Front-street, continued as aforesaid; bounded eastward with the said river, southward partly with ground of Warwick Coats, and partly with ground heretofore John Bringhurst's, westward by ground of John Davis and John Merrit, and northward by ground belonging to the heirs of John Murgatroyd, deceased; on said lot, and on the east side of Water-street, there is a good wharff, which extends about 100 feet into the river Delaware, and about 35 feet in front, with a sluice which passes under part of said wharff, and at which vessels of any burthen may lay afloat; also a two story frame Messuage and Kitchen, with other improvements: And on the west side of Water-street, and on said lot, is a three story brick messuage, and a two story frame messuage, a pump of good water, with gardens and other improvements, which will be sold altogether or divided, as will best suit the purchasers; the whole subject to the payment of the yearly sum of 19l. 4s. to Matthew Johns, his heirs and assigns.

Also, three yearly rent charges, issuing out of three lots of ground; situate, lying and being on the west side of Front-street continued beyond the city of Philadelphia; bounded by land of Arthur Donaldson, Warwick Coats, and others, the sum of 2l. lawful money of Pennsylvania, issuing out of lot No. 1. the sum of 4l. 3s. issuing out of lot No. 2; and the further sum of 5l. issuing out of lot No. 3, and on said lots are three frame houses, &c. Taken in execution, and sold as the estate of John Jones, and Agnes his wife, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

*** A stated Meeting of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY will be held at the University next Friday Evening, at Seven o'Clock.

R. PATTERSON, *Secretary.*

On *FRIDAY* next,

Precisely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general

Assortment of MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, situated in Charlestown township, Chester county, containing 131 acres and three quarters.

Also two TRACTS of LAND; the one situated in Cocalico, and the other in Brecknock township, containing together 136 acres. For terms, apply to the subscriber, in Third-street.

August 15, 1786. ¶ GEORGE FOX.

Philadelphia, August 15, 1786.

THIS day dissolved the partnership of JOSEPH ASHBRIDGE, and Co. with mutual consent, those that have any demands against the said firm, are requested to bring in their accounts; and those indebted, to make payment to

JOSEPH ASHBRIDGE.

N. B. The said Joseph Ashbridge continues to carry on the business of biscuit baking, in Union-street, between Second and Front-streets. ¶

PURSUANT to an Order issued out of the Orphans Court for the county of Chester, will be Sold at public Vendue, on the 9th day of September next, the sale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, a valuable Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, situate in the township of Chester, containing 44 acres, whereon are erected a stone barn, stables, &c. a sufficient proportion thereof is woodland, the rest fertile arable land, bounded by Edgmont road, Ridley creek, and by lands of William Evans and James Claxton, deceased; late the estate of William Evans, deceased, and to be sold by the subscriber, Administrator of the estate of said deceased.

August 4, 1786. ‡ WILLIAM EVANS, Aminstrator.

Bucks County, August 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, on Thursday, the 31st instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, situated in Lower Milford township; bounded by lands of Joseph Hartman, Jacob Everhart, and others; containing about 200 acres of land, be the same more or less, with a good log house and barn, a large quantity of excellent watered meadow made. The house is now occupied as a public house; the Allen-town road runs through the premises. Adjoining the premises is a good stone grist-mill, in good order for country work, on a good stream of water; the one equal undivided half part of which mill will be sold with the premises; taken in execution as the property of Jacob Bishop, and to be sold, by ¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

ALL Persons who have purchased real estates at Sheriff's Sales, since my coming into office, and have not complied with the terms of sale, are requested to be ready for a final settlement at the August Court ensuing, and have their deeds ready to be executed and acknowledged, otherwise I must be obliged to sue for the forfeiture of 3/9 in the pound, agreeably to the conditions, or where money has been paid me to this amount, retain it in my hands for the use of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, and leave such estates liable to be sold again by my successor. For the information of such as have forgot, I hereby inform them, that for these two years past I have always made my conditions of sale for the purchaser to procure a deed at his own expence, all which conditions are signed by the purchasers, in the penalty of double the amount of sales, obligatory on him to me.

WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, August 4, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, at the house of JOHN KERLIN, Innkeeper, in East-Whiteland, on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. A Messuage and Tract of Land, situate in the township of Charlestown, containing 200 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of John Griffith, John Francis and Isaac Potts and company: Late the estate of Mathias Tyson and Catharine his wife, but taken in execution at the suit of Patience Morgan, Administratrix, and to be sold by

WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, August 4, 1786.

Chester, August 14, 1786.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Tuesday, the 5th of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the house of Samuel Johnson, in Chester, a Messuage and Tavern House and Lot of Ground. Also at the same time and place will be sold, a horse and cow, feather beds and bedding, tables, chairs, looking-glasses, pots, dishes, &c. &c. with sundry other articles, too tedious to mention; taken in execution as the estate real and personal of said Johnson, and to be sold, by §

WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Vincent township, Chester county, on the 21st of July last, a bay MARE, supposed to be about 11 or 12 years old, a natural trotter, has neither brand or ear-mark, a little white on her forehead, the mane on the near side. The owner is desired to come, property, pay charges, and take her away.

August 1, 1786. ¶ MICHAEL CYPHER.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be Sold by

ELEAZER OSWALD,

(Price One Quarter of a Dollar)

An ORATION,

To commemorate the INDEPENDENCE of the UNITED STATES OF NORTH-AMERICA, Delivered at the Reformed Calvinist Church, in Philadelphia, July 4th, 1786, and published at the request of the *Pennsylvania Society* of the *Cincinnati*.

BY MAJOR W. JACKSON.

Philadelphia, August 1, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in the district of Southwark, on Sunday, the 30th of July last, an APPRENTICE LAD, named Benjamin Moffet, by trade a caulker, he is about nineteen years of age, blind of his right eye, and much marked with the small-pox; had on, when he went away, a coarse white shirt, a nankeen waistcoat, a claret coloured coattee, a blue and white striped trowsers, and a round hat. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall have SIX-PENCE reward, paid by CHRISTOPHER MARTIN.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid carrying him off at their peril. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Upper Darby township, Chester county, on Marshal's road, a stray COW, with a rope round her horns, the owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

July 4, 1786. † JOHN TYSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A Tract of Land, containing 60 acres, situate in Pittsgrove, Salem county; with a good Frame House, 2 rooms on the lower floor and three above, a good bearing Orchard of about 160 trees, a good Barn with Stables and Granaries, a Waggon-house and blacksmith shop; there is some good meadow, about 4 acres of it has wintered 12 head of cattle, also plenty of water if wanted, 6 fields almost in good cedar fence, with water in each field but one, and that very easy to be had, and a good never failing spring close by the door. The owner intending to go to the northward, will dispose of the same on reasonable terms. Any person inclining to purchase, may view the place, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises. § DAVID DUBOIS.

Chester, August 4, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale (by adjournment) on Monday, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the house of Samuel Hayes, in East Marlborough, a Messuage and Tract of Land containing 200 acres, more or less, with a commodious new stone house and frame barn thereon, and the plantation in other respects in good repair; bounded by lands of Jonathan Jackson, lands late of Thomas Hayes, and others; taken in execution as the estate of Samuel Hayes. Also at the same time and place will be sold, stock, implements of husbandry, &c. &c.

¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, August 4, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale (by adjournment) on Tuesday, the 22d instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Philip Docherty, in East Fallowfield, a Tract of Land, containing 300 acres, with three Messuages thereon, one of which is a public house; this tract will admit of being divided into two or three plantations, with water and other conveniences to each; taken in execution as the estate of Philip Docherty. Also at the same time and place will be sold, stock, implements of husbandry, &c. &c. ¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, August 4, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale (by adjournment) on Wednesday, the 23d instant, at the house of Robert Young, in East Fallowfield, a Messuage and Tract of Land, containing 300 acres, more or less; bounded by lands of Thomas Haslet, John Flemming, and others; taken in execution as the estate of Robert Young. Also at the same time and place will be exposed to sale, stock, implements of husbandry, &c. &c.

¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, August 4, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Thomas Baldwin, in Newlin, on Thursday, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. two Messuages and a Tract of Land, containing 208 acres, more or less; bounded by lands of Stephen Harlon, James Smith, and others; near 80 acres of this tract is low rich bottom; bounded on Brandywine, and a few years ago was sold at 10l. per acre; taken in execution as the estate of Thomas Baldwin, at the suit of Abner Cloud, and to be sold, by

¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, August 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the county commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 4th day of September next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Aaron Phipps, in Uwchland, a Messuage and tract of Land, containing 282 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Robert Smith, Francis Allison and others. This estate is supposed to be equal to any in this county for quantity and quality of meadow land, in proportion to its size. Taken in execution as the estate of Aaron Phipps; also at the same time and place will be sold implements of husbandry, household furniture &c. &c.

¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, August 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the county commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of William Henderson, in West Nantmill, on Tuesday, the 5th day of September next, a Messuage and tract of Land, containing 100 acres, more or less, bounded by lands late of Samuel Henderson, deceased, James Starrat and others; also at the same time and place will be sold, stock, implements of husbandry, &c. &c. Taken in execution as the estate of William Henderson, and to be sold by § WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, August 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of James Robinson, innkeeper, in West Nantmill, on Wednesday, the 6th day of September next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. a Messuage and tract of Land, situate in the aforesaid township, bounded by lands late of Andrew Buchannan, Jeremiah Pearsol, and others, containing 170 acres more or less. Taken in execution as the estate of Michael Graham, and to be sold by

‡ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, August 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Alexander Craig, in West Nantmill, on Thursday, the 7th day of September next, a Messuage and tract of Land, containing 200 acres more or less, bounded by lands of James Moore, Esq; and others; also at the same time and place will be exposed to sale, stock, implements of Husbandry, &c. &c. Taken in execution as the estate of Alexander Craig, and to be sold, by

‡ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, August 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Theophilus, Davis, in Charlestown, on Friday, the 8th day of September next, a Messuage and tract of Land, containing 170 acres more or less, bounded by lands of Frederick Gerhart, Jacob Boyers, and others; also at the same time and place will be exposed to sale, stock, implements of husbandry, &c. &c. Taken in execution as the estate of said Davis, and to be sold, by

¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

RAN away on the 6th instant, from the subscriber, living in Horsham township, Montgomery county, a Dutch servant man, named JOHN CONRAD LENTERSMITH, about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, chunkey and well set, speaks very little English, has strait brown hair; had on a nankeen coat, red flannel jacket, lined with white flannel, striped linen trowsers, a fine white shirt, patched on the shoulders, thread stockings, good strong shoes, with large steel buckles, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid dy

August 8, 1786. ¶ JOHN LLOYD.

ALL persons having any demands against ANN STOOPS, of this city Shopkeeper, are desired to leave their accounts with HARTSHORN and LARGE, before the 10th of next month, to entitle them to a dividend of the effects.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, purchased a plantation and tract of land, situated in Bedminster township, Bucks county, of a certain Joseph Braden, who executed a deed to me for the same in the spring of the year 1785; and at the time of signing said deed the subscriber and William Hart executed a bond to said Joseph Braden, for one hundred pounds in part payment for the aforesaid tract of land, payable the first day of May, in the year 1787, but the subscriber having discovered that before executing the deed for said land, there was entered up and confessed a judgement against the said Joseph Braden, at the suit of Mr. John Johnston, in the Court of Common Pleas for Bucks county, for a sum nearly amounting to what is due to said Braden; these are therefore to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said bond, or any specialty due from me to said Braden, as I am determined not to pay the same until said judgment be satisfied, unless compelled by law.

July 4, 1786. ¶ GEORGE PIPER.

CAME to the plantation of Rudolph Latch, late of Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, on the 5th of July, a middle sized red COW, with a white face, branded on her horns. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. MARY LATCH.

August 2, 1786.

For Barbadoes,

THE BRIG MATTY,
WILLIAM JONES, *Master*,
Laying at Walnut-street wharff,
Will sail with all expedition.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, or to GEORGE MEADE,

WHO has an invoice of calimancoes, camblets, everlastings, sattinets, serges, a variety of stuffs; Muscovado sugars of the first quality, Barbadoes rum Antigua proof, old Barbadoes and Demarara spirits, old Coniac brandy by the 20 gallons, or larger quantity; a few chests bohea tea, Madeira and Teneriffe wines, in pipes, hogheads, or quarter casks, rice, iron pots, copper in sheets, and a few barrels of Burlington and Carolina pork, &c. &c. which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. ‡

Philadelphia, July 31, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

A COACH, or plain convenient family Carriage, with harness for two horses. For terms apply to Reynold Keen, in Sixth-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets.

August 1st, 1786.

Easton, July 17, 1786.

LATELY committed to the gaol of Northampton county, the following persons, viz. A certain THOMAS JONES, who says he is a servant to Capt. Webster, at the sign of the Sorrel Horse, about ten miles on the road from Philadelphia towards Lancaster. And a certain Negroe man, who calls himself JOHN BELL, says he is a freeman, he is about five feet seven inches high, has a scar on his forehead, says he lived lately with Mr. William Bird, near Potts-Grove. Their masters, if any, are required to come, pay charges and take them away, within five weeks from this date, otherwise they will be discharged on paying their fees.

† FREDERICK BARTHOLD, Gaoler.

Maryland, Talbot county, July 10th, 1786.

RAN away on the 2d day of this instant July, a light coloured MULATTO SLAVE, named JIM, generally went by the name of Jim Byas, he is about 5 feet 10 inches high, thin visaged, rather bow legged, what grows on his head has rather the appearance of hair than wool as it is so long that he frequently tied it behind or queued it though but short. he is a tolerable good shoemaker and carried his shoemaker's tools with him, he is a very humble, submissive fellow, and has that appearance in all his conversation: I have reason to believe that he will make for Kent county on Delaware, or New-Castle county, or perhaps may endeavour to get into the Jersies in the neighbourhood against Reedy-island. He is the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, who lives in the Jersies, about 30 miles above Philadelphia, and has been hired out by the subscriber for the benefit of Mrs. Martin for several years; I believe he has nothing in view but freedom, as the man he was hired with and he had no manner of difference. Any person that shall take up the said fellow and secure him in any gaol so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid if brought to the subscriber, living in the county and state aforesaid.

¶ JOHN STEVENS.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 20th of June, from the subscriber, living in Pilesgrove, Salem county, and state of New-Jersey, a NEGRO MAN, named JACK, about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, a slim well made fellow, very talkative and has a bold look; had on a light coloured cloth coat, about half worn, a corduroy jacket, the back part of blue cloth, oznabrigs shirt and trowsers. He says he was bred in Maryland, and pretends to be free, and being a cute fellow may endeavour to get a forged pass. Whoever takes up and secures said negro, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

† ROBERT PATTERSON.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, the 27th of May, two red COWS with white faces, the owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away; otherwise they will be sold in three weeks from the date hereof.

August 2, 1786. † DAVID DERICKSON.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, in West Nottingham Hundred, Cecil county, Maryland, last night, a bay HORSE, about 15 and half hands high, rising 5 years old, shod all round, a large white spot on his near eye. Also a new silver watch, with a silver chain, and a small crack in the chrystal. The thief is about 5 feet 10 inches high, Roman nose, long hair tied, about 30 years of age; had on a white corded waistcoat and breeches, old beaver hat; took with him a new pair of red and blue trowsers, pieced at the bottom. Any person securing said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his horse, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by ISRAEL REYNOLDS. ¶ July 15, 1786.

A Tan-Yard to be Rented,

AND may be entered on immediately, situate on the Lancaster road, 7 and half miles from Philadelphia, near the Merion meeting-house, the situation is very convenient for getting skins and hides; the yard is in good repair, and a considerable stock of bark is laid in this season: A piece of grass land may be had to the yard, and a family accommodated with a good dwelling-house. Apply to John Price near the premises, or Edward Price at the Bank in Philadelphia.

Lower Merion, June 24th, 1786. ¶

NEW BOOKS.

This Day is Published, and Sold by

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the *New Book* and *Stationary Store*, in Second-street, two Doors above Chestnut-street,

1. THE Edinburgh dispensatory: containing, 1 the elements of pharmaceutical chemistry; 2 the materia medica; 3 pharmaceutical preparations; 4 medicinal compositions: comprehending the preparations and compositions of the last London and Edingburgh pharmacopœias, with such of the old ones as are kept in the shops; also, the most useful of those directed in the London hospitals, and in the royal infimary of Edinburgh; together with the most esteemed foreign medicines and a variety of extemporaneous forms. Digested in a regular method, and the different departments enriched by the introduction and application of the later discoveries in natural history, chemistry, and medicine, with new tables of elective attractions, single and double of antimony, mercury, &c. &c. copper-plates of chemical and pharmaceutical instruments: the whole being an improvement upon the new dispensatory of Dr. Lewis. By Gentlemen of the faculty at Edinburgh---Price 17s6.

2. The chemical essays of Charles William Scheele.

3. Scheele's experiments on air and fire.

4. La Voisier's essays on atmospherical air.

5. Rigby's essay on the uterine hæmorrhage which precedes the delivery of the grown fœtus; illustrated with cases ---Price 3s. sewed.

6. Rigby's essays on the theory of the production of animal heat, and its application in the cure of cutaneous eruptions, inflammations, and some other diseases, 12s.

7. Bell's system of surgery, vol. 4th, with 28 copper-plates---Price 15s. N. B. Gentlemen who already possess vol. 1st, and wish to complete their setts, may be supplied with vols. 2, 3, and 4, or any of them separately, at 15s. per vol.

8. The new annual register: or, general repository of history, politics, and literature, for the year 1784----Price 15s.

9. The philosophical dictionary: or, the opinion of modern philosophers on metaphysical, moral, and political subjects, in 4 vols. 26s. to 32s.

10. Salmon's geographical grammar, improved and brought down to the year 1786. 15s.

11. Pain's builder's golden rule, with 106 copper-plates. 30s.

12. The town and country builder's assistant, with 60 folio copper-plates 30s.

13. Junius's letters, new edition, complete, 7s6 to 10s.

14. The constitutions of the several Independent States of America; articles of confederation; treaties with the French, Dutch, &c. N. B. In this edition is contained, the constitution of New-Hampshire, as established 31st October, 1783---Price bound, only 5s6.

15. The Massachusetts harmony, being a new collection of psalm tunes, fuges and anthems: selected from the most approved authors, ancient and modern. 7s6.

16. A few copies of Lyon's urania: or, choice collection of psalm tunes, anthems, hymns, &c. in two three, and four parts; particularly adapted to the use of churches and private families---Price 25s.

17. The Art of Speaking; containing, 1. An essay, in which are given rules for expressing properly the principal passions and humours, which occur in reading or public speaking; and 2. Lessons, taken from the ancients and moderns; exhibiting a variety of matter for practice; the emphatical words printed in Italics, with notes of direction referring to the essay.

In this edition great attention has been given to the correctness; it is elegantly printed on a fine paper and beautiful type; the well known usefulness of this book, both as a school book and a private companion, renders any farther recommendations unnecessary---Price only 6s. neatly bound and lettered.

18. Scott's lessons on elocution, or a selection of pieces in prose and verse; for the improvement of youth in reading and speaking, as well as for the perusal of persons of taste; with an appendix, containing the principles of English grammar; being one of the best books of the kind ever offered to the public---Price 6s.

19. The first part of the grammatical institute of the English language, abridged; for the use of small children who are beginning to learn the letters. By Noah Webster---Price 6d.

20. Moral instructions of a father to his son, ready to undertake a long voyage; or an easy manner of forming a young man to all kinds of virtue; translated from the French of Sylvester du Four; to which is added, a collection of moral instructions in prose and verse, from the best authors---Price 2s6.

21. New setts of geographical cards; for the agreeable improvement of ladies and gentlemen in the necessary and pleasing study of geography; taken from the latest and best authors---Price 3s. the pack.

22. Churchman's map of the peninsula between Delaware and Chesapeak bays, with the said bays and shores adjacent, tracing the intended canals; also, the Susquehanna, as far as Middletown, being as far as the navigation is obstructed---Price 6s.

23. Fitch's map of the northwest parts of the United States, from Pittsburg to the Mississippi, and from the Lake of the Woods to the junction of the Ohio with the Mississippi---Price 8s4.

T. DOBSON has for sale---A very excellent and extensive collection of the best modern books, in various branches of literature, with a general assortment of stationary, viz. writing paper of various kinds, blank books, ruled books of various sizes, fine black-lead pencils, writing parchment, ink powder, sealing wax, wafers, &c. &c. &c. wholesale and retail. Those who are pleased to honor him with their commands, may depend on the best usage, and the utmost accuracy and attention in the execution of their orders. July 21, 1786.

By the United States in Congress assembled.

RESOLVED, *June* 27, 1786.

THAT the Judges of the Court of Appeals be, and hereby are authorised and directed, in every cause which has been or may be brought before them, to sustain appeals and grant rehearings or new trials of the same, wherever justice or right may in their opinion require it: Provided that an order for a rehearing or new trial shall in no instance suspend the execution of the first sentence, if the party in whose favour it may have been shall give satisfactory security for the payment of such costs and damages as the Court on rehearing the cause and reversing the decree may think proper to award; and that the said Judges be entitled to ten dollars per day during the time they shall attend the sitting of the said Courts, and including the time they shall be necessarily employed in travelling to and from the same.

Resolved, That the said Court assemble at the City of New-York on the first Monday of November next, for the dispatch of such business as may then and there be before them.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

*** The Printers in the several States are requested to re-publish the above Resolutions, and to continue them in their papers for the information of all persons concerned.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1786. THE NUMB. 2934.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1786.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 10, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to SALE, by public Vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening, the following Lots or Pieces of Land, ſituate lying and being in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, viz.

No. 2. Situate on the north ſide of Vine-ſtreet, at the diſtance of 20 feet from the weſt ſide of a 30 feet wide ſtreet, leading through Spring-Garden (called Garden-ſtreet) containing in breadth on Vine ſtreet 20 feet, and in depth 150 feet, to a 20 feet wide lane, bounded northward by ſaid 20 feet lane, eaſtward by lot No. 1, granted to James M'Lane, ſouth by ſaid Vine-ſtreet, and weſt by lot No. 3, granted to ſaid James M'Lane.

No. 9. Situate on the weſt ſide of ſaid Garden-ſtreet, at the diſtance of 230 feet from the north ſide of Vine-ſtreet, containing in breadth on Garden-ſtreet 40 feet, and in depth 120 feet, bounded north by a lot No. 10, granted to John M'Cullum, eaſt by Garden-ſtreet, ſouth by a lot No. 8, granted to Thomas Wylie, and weſt by ground of John Reed.

No. 14. Situate on the north ſide of Callowhill-ſtreet, being 20 feet front, and 130 feet in depth, bounded north by ſaid Callowhill-ſtreet, eaſt by a lot No. 13, granted to Francis White, ſouth by a lot No. 12, granted to John M'Gowan, and weſt by lot No. 15, granted to James M'Lane.

No. 24. Situate on the north ſide of Callowhill-ſtreet, at the diſtance of 80 feet from the weſt ſide of Garden-ſtreet, being in breadth on Callowhill-ſtreet 40 feet, and in depth 114 feet to Pegg's-run (be the ſame more or leſs) bounded north by ſaid run, eaſt by a lot No. 23, granted to John M'Cullum, ſouth by Callowhill ſtreet, and weſt by ground granted to Richard Shaw.

No. 25. Situate on the north ſide of Vine-ſtreet, between a 30 feet wide ſtreet, leading through Spring-Garden (called Garden-ſtreet) on the Wiſſahiccon road, in breadth on Vine-ſtreet 20 feet, and in length 150, to a 20 feet lane, bounded north by ſaid lane, eaſt by a lot No. 3, granted to James M'Lane, ſouth by Vine-ſtreet, and weſt by a lot No. 5, granted to Thomas Wylie.

No. 26. Situate on ſaid Garden-ſtreet, between Vine and Callowhill-ſtreets, in breadth on Garden-ſtreet 40 feet, and in depth 120 feet, bounded north by a lot No. 11, granted to John M'Gowan, eaſt by ſaid Garden-ſtreet, ſouth by a lot No. 9, granted to John Jordon, and weſt by ground of John Reed: Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Shober, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 12, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY the 23d inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a two ſtory brick Meſſuage and Lot of Land; ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet from the river Delaware, between Pine and Cedar (or South) ſtreets, and oppoſite to Lombard-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in breadth on ſaid Front-ſtreet 17 feet, and in length or depth 61 feet; bounded northwardly by a public alley or cartway, leading from ſaid Front-ſtreet, to Penn-ſtreet, eaſtward by a lot of land late of Alexander Hall, ſouthward by James Mutter's ground, and weſtwardly by ſaid Front-ſtreet; ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of 27 18-90ths Spaniſh milled dollars, in two equal payments yearly, the one in May, the other in September, to Samuel Powel, Eſquire. Alſo, a certain yearly ground-rent of 34 Spaniſh milled dollars, or the value thereof in lawful money of Pennſylvania, charged on and iſſuing out of a lot of land, containing in breadth 17 feet, and in length 66 feet, contiguous to the lot herein before deſcribed; bounded weſtward by the ſame, ſouthward by ground of Samuel Powel, Eſquire, eaſtward by Penn-ſtreet, and northward by the ſaid public alley: Taken in execution as the property of David Clark, cordwainer, and Mary his wife, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 11, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Levaria Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 30th inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain Piece or Parcel of Ground; ſituate in the diſtrict of Southwark, near the Swedes Church; containing in breadth on the river Delaware 60 feet, and at the diſtance of 426 feet from the ſaid river on the ſouth ſide thereof, upon a north nineteen degrees eaſt courſe, it contains in breadth 59 feet and a half (more or leſs) from thence it extends further weſtward, to ground which Arthur Donaldſon granted to John Davis and John Merrit; dividing this from the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, continued as aforeſaid; bounded eaſtward with the ſaid river, ſouthward partly with ground of Warwick Coats, and partly with ground heretofore John Bringhurſt's, weſtward by ground of John Davis and John Merrit, and northward by ground belonging to the heirs of John Murgatroyd, deceaſed; on ſaid lot, and on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, there is a good wharff, which extends about 100 feet into the river Delaware, and about 35 feet in front, with a ſluice which paſſes under part of ſaid wharff, and at which veſſels of any burthen may lay afloat; alſo a two ſtory frame Meſſuage and Kitchen, with other improvements: And on the weſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, and on ſaid lot, is a three ſtory brick meſſuage, and a two ſtory frame meſſuage, a pump of good water, with gardens and other improvements, which will be ſold altogether or divided, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſers; the whole ſubject to the payment of the yearly ſum of 19l. 4s. to Matthew Johns, his heirs and aſſigns.

Alſo, three yearly rent charges, iſſuing out of three lots of ground; ſituate, lying and being on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet continued beyond the city of Philadelphia; bounded by land of Arthur Donaldſon, Warwick Coats, and others, the ſum of 2l. lawful money of Pennſylvania, iſſuing out of lot No. 1, the ſum of 4l. 3s. iſſuing out of lot No. 2; and the further ſum of 5l. iſſuing out of lot No. 3, and on ſaid lots are three frame houſes, &c. Taken in execution, and ſold as the eſtate of John Jones, and Agnes his wife, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 15. 1786.

THIS day diſſolved the partnerſhip of JOSEPH ASHBRIDGE, and Co. with mutual conſent, thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid firm, are requeſted to bring in their accounts; and thoſe indebted, to make payment to

JOSEPH ASHBRIDGE.

N. B. The ſaid Joſeph Aſhbridge continues to carry on the buſineſs of biſcuit baking, in Union-ſtreet, between Second and Front-ſtreets. ¶

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to a houſe long eſtabliſhed in the *Wholeſale Dry-Good* buſineſs, in this city. Any lad of proper abilities, fair character and reputable family, will ſuit.

To be let on ground-rent, upon moderate terms,

SEVERAL LOTS

In a centeral and improving part of the city; alſo a genteel three ſtory HOUSE, in Market near Sixth-ſtreet, to be RENTED. Apply to the PRINTERS. 6w.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, ſituated in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 131 acres and three quarters.

Alſo two TRACTS of LAND; the one ſituated in Cocalico, and the other in Brecknock townſhip, containing together 136 acres. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, in Third-ſtreet.

Auguſt 15, 1786. ¶ GEORGE FOX.

PURSUANT to an Order iſſued out of the Orphans Court for the county of Cheſter, will be Sold at public Vendue, on the 9th day of September next, the ſale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a valuable Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Cheſter, containing 44 acres, whereon are erected a ſtone barn, ſtables, &c. a ſufficient proportion thereof is woodland, the reſt fertile arable land, bounded by Edgmont road, Ridley creek, and by lands of William Evans and James Claxton, deceaſed; late the eſtate of William Evans, deceaſed, and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, Adminiſtrator of the eſtate of ſaid deceaſed.

Auguſt 4, 1786. ‡ WILLIAM EVANS, Aminſtrator.

Bucks County, Auguſt 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 31ſt inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituated in Lower Milford townſhip; bounded by lands of Joſeph Hartman, Jacob Everhart, and others; containing about 200 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, with a good log houſe and barn, a large quantity of excellent watered meadow made. The houſe is now occupied as a public houſe; the Allen-town road runs through the premiſes. Adjoining the premiſes is a good ſtone griſt-mill, in good order for country work, on a good ſtream of water; the one equal undivided half part of which mill will be ſold with the premiſes; taken in execution as the property of Jacob Biſhop, and to be ſold, by ¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

ALL Perſons who have purchaſed real eſtates at Sheriff's Sales, ſince my coming into office, and have not complied with the terms of ſale, are requeſted to be ready for a final ſettlement at the Auguſt Court enſuing, and have their deeds ready to be executed and acknowledged, otherwiſe I muſt be obliged to ſue for the forfeiture of 3/9 in the pound, agreeably to the conditions, or where money has been paid me to this amount, retain it in my hands for the uſe of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, and leave ſuch eſtates liable to be ſold again by my ſucceſſor. For the information of ſuch as have forgot, I hereby inform them, that for theſe two years paſt I have always made my conditions of ſale for the purchaſer to procure a deed at his own expence, all which conditions are ſigned by the purchaſers, in the penalty of double the amount of ſales, obligatory on him to me.

WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, Auguſt 4, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the houſe of JOHN KERLIN, Innkeeper, in Eaſt-Whiteland, on Saturday, the 26th inſtant, at 3 o'clock P. M. A Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Charleſtown, containing 200 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of John Griffith, John Francis and Iſaac Potts and company: Late the eſtate of Mathias Tyſon and Catharine his wife, but taken in execution at the ſuit of Patience Morgan, Adminiſtratrix, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, Auguſt 4, 1786.

Cheſter, Auguſt 14, 1786.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Tueſday, the 5th of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the houſe of Samuel Johnſon, in Cheſter, a Meſſuage and Tavern Houſe and Lot of Ground. Alſo at the ſame time and place will be ſold, a horſe and cow, feather beds and bedding, tables, chairs, looking-glaſſes, pots, diſhes, &c. &c. with ſundry other articles, too tedious to mention; taken in execution as the eſtate real and perſonal of ſaid Johnſon, and to be ſold, by §

WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 21ſt of July laſt, a bay MARE, ſuppoſed to be about 11 or 12 years old, a natural trotter, has neither brand or ear-mark, a little white on her forehead, the mane on the near ſide. The owner is deſired to come, property, pay charges, and take her away.

Auguſt 1, 1786. ¶ MICHAEL CYPHER.

WHEREAS by an advertiſement of the 3d May laſt (repeatedly publiſhed in this paper) notice was given that a dark bay mare, about 3 years old, was left in the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Bethleham, in the county of Northampton, and that the ſaid mare was ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen by a certain George M'Harley, and the owner deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away: *This is to give Notice* that if the ſaid owner doth not come before the firſt day of September next, and prove his property as aforeſaid, the ſaid mare and things advertiſed will be ſold on the ſaid firſt day of September next, for the charges and other expences.

Auguſt 3, 1786. ¶ FREDERICK BEUTEL.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living in Edgemont townſhip, Cheſter county, on the great road leading from Cheſter to Lancaſter, on the 24th of July laſt, a roan MARE, ſhod all round, near fourteen hands high: The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Auguſt 4, 1786. ¶ ISAAC HOOPES.

CAME to the plantation of Rudolph Latch, late of Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 5th of July, a middle ſized red COW, with a white face, branded on her horns. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. MARY LATCH.

By the UNITED STATES *in* CONGRESS *Aſſembled.*

Auguſt 7, 1786.

An Ordinance for the Regulation of Indian Affairs.

WHEREAS the ſafety and tranquility of the frontiers of the United States do, in ſome meaſure, depend on the maintaining a good correſpondence between their citizens and the ſeveral nations of Indians in amity with them: And whereas the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, under the ninth of the articles of confederation and perpetual union, have the ſole and excluſive right and power of regulating the trade, and managing all affairs with the Indians not members of any of the ſtates: provided that the legiſlative right of any ſtate within its own limits be not infringed or violated:

Be it ordained by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, That from and after the paſſing of this ordinance, the Indian department be divided into two diſtricts, viz. The Southern, which ſhall comprehend within its limits all the nations in the territory of the United States, who reſide ſouthward of the river Ohio; and the Northern, which ſhall comprehend all the other Indian nations within the ſaid territory, and weſtward of Hudſon river: Provided that all councils, treaties, communications and official tranſactions between the ſuperintendant hereafter mentioned for the Northern diſtrict, and the Indian nations, be held, tranſacted and done, at the outpoſt occupied by the troops of the United States, in the ſaid diſtrict. That a ſuperintendant be appointed for each of the ſaid diſtricts, who ſhall continue in office for two years, unleſs ſooner removed by Congreſs, and ſhall reſide within or as near the diſtrict for which he ſhall be ſo appointed, as may be convenient for the management of its concerns. The ſaid ſuperintendants ſhall attend to the execution of ſuch regulations, as Congreſs ſhall from time to time eſtabliſh reſpecting Indian affairs. The ſuperintendant from the Northern diſtrict ſhall have authority to appoint two deputies, to reſide in ſuch places as ſhall beſt facilitate the regulations of the Indian trade, and to remove them for miſbehaviour.

There ſhall be a communication of all matters relative to the buſineſs of the Indian department kept up between the ſaid ſuperintendants, who ſhall regularly correſpond with the ſecretary at war, through whom all communications reſpecting the Indian department ſhall be made to Congreſs; and the ſuperintendants are hereby directed to obey all inſtructions, which they ſhall from time to time receive from the ſaid ſecretary at war. And whenever they ſhall have reaſon to ſuſpect any tribe or tribes of Indians of hoſtile intentions, they ſhall communicate the ſame to to the executive of the ſtate or ſtates, whoſe territories are ſubject to the effects of ſuch hoſtilities. All ſtores, proviſions or other property, which Congreſs may think neceſſary for preſents to the Indians, ſhall be in the cuſtody and under the care of the ſaid ſuperintendants, who ſhall render an annual account of the expenditures of the ſame to the board of treaſury.

And be it further ordained. That none but citizens of the United States ſhall be ſuffered to reſide among the Indian nations, or be allowed to trade with any nation of Indians, within the territory of the United States. That no perſon, citizen or other, under the penalty of five hundred dollars, ſhall reſide among or trade with any Indian nation, within the territory of the United States, without a licence for that purpoſe firſt obtained from the ſuperintendant of the diſtrict or one of the deputies, who are hereby directed to give ſuch licence to every perſon, who ſhall produce from the ſupreme executive of any ſtate a certificate, under the ſeal of the ſtate, that he is of good character and ſuitably qualified for that employment, for which licence he ſhall pay the ſum of FIFTY DOLLARS to the ſaid ſuperintendant for the uſe of the United States. That no licence to trade with the Indians ſhall be in force for a longer term than one year; nor ſhall permits or paſſports be granted to any other perſons than citizens of the United States to travel through the Indian nations, without their having previouſly made their buſineſs known to the ſuperintendant of the diſtrict, and received his approbation. That previous to any perſon or perſons obtaining a licence to trade as aforeſaid, he or they ſhall give bond in three thouſand dollars to the ſuperintendant of the diſtrict, for the uſe of the United States, for his or their ſtrict adherence to, and obſervance of ſuch rules and regulations as Congreſs may from time to time eſtabliſh for the government of the Indian trade. All ſums to be received by the ſaid ſuperintendants, either for licences or fines, ſhall be annually accounted for by them with the board of treaſury.

And be it further ordained, That the ſaid ſuperintendants, and the deputies, ſhall not be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in trade with the Indians, on pain of forfeiting their offices; and each of the ſuperintendants ſhall take the following oath, previous to his entering on the duties of his appointment.------ "I, A. B. do ſwear, that I will well and faithfully ſerve the United States in the office of ſuperintendant of Indian affairs for the diſtrict: That I will carefully attend to all ſuch orders and inſtructions as I ſhall from time to time receive from the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, or the ſecretary at war: That I will not be concerned, either directly or indirectly, in trade with the Indians; and that in all things belonging to my ſaid office during my continuance therein, I will faithfully, juſtly and truly, according to the beſt of my ſkill and judgment, do equal and impartial juſtice, without fraud, favour or affection." And the ſuperintendant for the Northern diſtrict ſhall adminiſter to his deputies the following oath, before they proceed on the dutites of their office: "I, A. B. do ſwear, that I will well and faithfully ſerve the United States, in the office of deputy ſuperintendant of Indian affairs in the Northern diſtrict, and that I will carefully attend to all ſuch orders and inſtructions as I ſhall from time to time receive from the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, the ſecretary at war, or the ſuperintendant of the diſtrict aforeſaid, and that in all things belonging to my ſaid office, during my continuance therein, I will fathfully, juſtly and truly, according to the beſt of my ſkill and judgment, do equal andi mpartial juſtice, without fraud, favour or affection." And the ſaid ſuperintendants, and deputy-ſuperintendants, ſhall each of them give bond with ſurety to the board of treaſury, in truſt for the United States; the ſuperintendants each in the ſum of ſix thouſand dollars, and the deputy ſuperintendants each in the ſum of three thouſand dollars, for the faithful diſcharge of the duties of their office.

And it is further ordained, That all fines and forfeitures which may be incurred by contravening this ordinance, ſhall be ſued for and recovered before any court of record within the United States, the one moiety thereof to him or them who may proſecute therefor, and the other moiety to the uſe of the United States. And the ſaid ſuperintendants ſhall have power, and hereby are authoriſed, by force to reſtrain therefrom, all perſons who ſhall attempt intercourſe with the ſaid Indians without a licence therefor obtained as aforeſaid.

And it is further ordained, That in all cases where transactions with any nation or tribe of Indians shall become necessary to the purposes of this ordinance, which cannot be done without interfering with the legislative rights of a state, the superintendant in whose district the same shall happen, shall act in conjunction with the authority of such state.

Done, &c.

CHARLESTON *(S. C.) August* 3.

The Captain of a vessel that lately sailed from this port for one of the West-India islands detected a snare laid for him, which has in the event covered the perpetrators with shame. In the present precarious trade carried on between this country and the West-Indies, it has become necessary to carry such articles as are stiled contraband, in order to pay expences. The Captain had several such articles on board, and also a great number of letters from different persons; entertaining some suspicions, he opened them, and found that they were written with an intention of acquainting the Comptroller of the Customs with the nature of his cargoe. He suppressed them, and on returning to this place, acknowledged what he had done to the writers, and reproached them with the perfidy of their conduct. He would have done an act of public justice, to have held them up to that contempt and indignation which such a line of flagitious conduct so richly merits.

At a meeting of a number of gentlemen concerned in the Planting Interest, at the State-House, in Charleston, on Thursday, the 3d of August, 1786.

[JUDGE HEYWARD, Chairman.]

RESOLVED *unanimously*, as the opinion of this meeting, That it is indispensably necessary the credit of the Paper Medium, issued under the authority of the Legislature, should be supported as equal in value to the specie, and we the subscribers do therefore engage and bind ourselves to each other, in the most solemn manner, on our honors, and declare, that we will receive the same equal to gold and silver, making no distinction in receiving payment for debts due to us, or for any articles hereafter to be sold by us, and that we will not directly or indirectly purchase, or suffer to be purchased for us of any person, any article whatever in which an abatement is offered to be made for the payment of the same in gold or silver.

Resolved, That this agreement be printed, and that copies thereof be transmitted by the chairman to proper persons in the several parishes and districts, and such persons be requested to have the same signed by the several planters in the said parishes and districts, and returned to the chairman, that the same may be printed.

Resolved, That this agreement be left in the Secretary's Office, to be signed by such planters as are not present.

Resolved, That the expences attending the carrying these resolves into execution be paid by the subscribers equally.

Resolved, That upon the application of any five of the subscribers, the chairman be empowered to call another meeting.

[*The above Resolutions were signed by the Chairman, and every Planter present.*]

WILMINGTON, (Delaware) August 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Alexandria (Virginia) to his friend in this borough, dated August 4, 1786.

" Since my last to you, I have made an excursion to the Great Falls of Patowmack, to take a view of the great work carrying on there. Much has been done; much more remains yet to be done. The design is obviously practicable, final success I doubt not will attend it; but the full accomplishment of it will require the time of several years.

" Our Academy flourishes: About one hundred scholars, twenty of which are educated on the Bounty of General WASHINGTON, are already received into it, although it has not been opened more than six months."

BOSTON, *August* 12.

Happy are we when we can communicate to the public information of any event in which the honor of this town, and the benefit of the state are connected---as such, we confidently believe, will the effect be, of the exertions lately made by a number of gentlemen of this metropolis in forming an independent military corps, which is to consist of four commissioned officers, eight non-commissioned officers, and seventy-two rank and file; which, we are told, will in a few days be completely filled up, and will, some time the ensuing fall, make its public appearance.

As fraud and injustice have, in the state of Rogue-Island, not only been encouraged, but even enjoined by solemn law; many, no doubt, in this commonwealth, would wish to be made acquainted with the progress some of its citizens make in these laudable sciences---we shall, therefore, occasionally communicate such instances as come to our knowledge, and as a preface, we have extracted from a Providence paper of the fifth instant, the following:---" *State of Rhode-Island, &c.* To all whom it may concern, Know ye, that Samuel Bissell, of Exeter, on the 5th of July, at North-Kingston, lodged with me the sum of twenty-two pounds five shillings and five pence, lawful money, due to Pardon Tillinghast, of West-Greenwich, in the county of Kent, yeoman, in full of the principal and interest of a certain mortgage deed, payable the 20th of March, 1782; and that the said Samuel Bissell hath in all respects complied with the law respecting the paper currency, and that the said Pardon Tillinghast hath been duly notified thereof. As witness my hand at North-Kingston, the 19th of July, 1786. S. Gardner, J. C. Pleas.

Many laudable attempts have lately been made in this town, to awaken and put in motion that military spirit which formerly reflected so bright a lustre on the inhabitants of this metropolis---but they have not as yet produced the wished for effects.---However, as we are told, the ancient and honorable company of artillery, which has been in existence upwards of a century, is again incorporated, and will some time in the month of September next make a public appearance; we are encouraged to hope, that the present torpitude will not long continue.

NEW-YORK, *August* 10.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, " CAPITAL " *of New-Scotland, July 10th*, 1786.

" There is a total stagnation (almost) of every species of business here, and cash *more scarce* than with you, in New-York, which I should have questioned, had I not *ocular* demonstration. The chief business done here, is by the *Custom-House* macaronies; they seize every vessel from United America, though she may have their governor and council's permit; their crown lawyers insisting that it is not valid, as it is in violation of the hobby-horse (which they ride ceaselessly) " the Navigation Act." American property, even if brought here in " a British bottom," is assuredly condemned; and what is remarkable, the judges who condemn are the persons who share what arises from their *own* condemnation. The only people who can afford to live *tolerably*, are the Custom-House myrmidons. They stick at nothing which will effect a *prize*, even to taking vessels nine miles from their harbour---instance Captain House, in a schooner from Penobscot. There are some few Gentlemen here, nevertheless, who reprobate this conduct openly, but to little purpose, for the *gentry* are feared, &c. I cannot conclude without adding, in justice, that I *now and then* meet with a liberal loyalist, with whom you can discuss (without danger of a fracas, which is not uncommon) political subjects, and be secure from the favorite salutation of " rebel;" which, repeatedly, I have heard proceed from the lips of some officers, particularly when inebriated. Walking in the streets on the evening of the 3d ult. my attention was engaged by a group of officers, some of *considerable rank*, being assembled before a house (where resided two American officers, who were born here, and are on a visit to relations) huzzaing " God bless the King, and d------n Washington, and all who ever served under him." One of those lads, I found, on enquiry, was a captive at York-town. This unprovoked behaviour they continued for some time, which collected a mob round the house; and after, one of the officers (a Capt. Jones, of the British packet, who brought the Commissioners here) knocked violently at the door, and insulting some females, particularly an old lady, they retired. This indecent behaviour, however strange, I give you my honor, is *strictly true*; and had I not been an eye and an ear witness to the whole transaction, should, perhaps, have discredited it."

To prove in the fullest manner the court of Spain is in earnest to cultivate a trade with Ireland, it has already appointed Captain Macarty, of George's Quay, Spanish Consul in this kingdom; and this appointment has been made by letter from the Spanish Ambassador, without the previous knowledge of Captain Macarty. When it is recollected that Spain has ever been partial to the Irish, as an original colony of their own, this notification must afford general satisfaction.

On Tuesday Congress Resolved, That a monument be erected to the memory of NATHANIEL GREEN, Esquire, at the seat of the federal government, with the following inscription:

Sacred to the memory of NATHANIEL GREEN, Esquire, who departed this life on the 19th of June, 1786. late Major General in the service of the United States, and commander of their army in the southern department.

The UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS assembled, in honor of his patriotism, valour and ability, have erected this monument.

Aug. 14. Last week, a notorious gambler and cheat was sentenced to hard labour, being convicted of having plundered an ignorant and unwary countryman of a considerable sum of hard cash, in one of those seminaries of iniquity — a gaming house. It is with pleasure we reflect, that, while in European cities, such villians are suffered at large, prowling for prey, and if convicted, suffer but a short confinement; we have legal means, not only of making them public examples, but of coercing their abilities for the benefit of society, to which such scoundrels are a pest. The above *gentleman* is at present chained with a negro to a wheelbarrow, and usefully employed at the public works of this city.

Persons of every description, in town and country, cannot be too much on their guard against the company of strangers. The artifices, by which villians introduce themselves, are various, and their traps so effectually laid, that there is scarce a possibility of escaping being *touched* by them, on the smallest connection. They assume so many different shapes, personating clergymen, gentlemen, men of business, seamen, countrymen, &c. and vary their behaviour with such nicety of judgment, that the sagacity of a Mentor, or the watchfulness of an Argus, would scarcely be sufficient security. Physiognomy, too, is of little avail; for their feelings being perfectly callous ere they could descend to such meaness of iniquity, they have rendered their passions so perfectly subservient to their views, and have such command of countenance, that there is no feature of their facewhich is not in combination with head and heart, and preserves, with inimitable effrontry, its appearance of the character they think necessary to assume.

Aug. 16. We are informed, that Mr. JOSEPH ALLICOCKE, formerly a citizen of New-York, and now a wine-merchant in London, has lately entered upon the possession of an annuity of seven hundred pounds sterling a year, for life; and that he will succeed to the reversion of an estate in fee, amounting to one hundred and fifty pounds a year, lately bequeathed to him by a very opulent relation.

August 18. What liberal mind can view the conduct of his Most Christian Majesty, and not feel a secret attachment to his person---though a Catholic Prince, brought up in a despotic government, with all the prejudice of habit and education, see him bursting the bands of bigotry and national pride, over-ruling prejudices, and studying only the good of his subjects. Never was there an instance of a foreigner and a protestant (as in the person of Mr. Neckar) being prime minister before, during the reigns of any of his predecessors. These characters were inconsistent with the established maxims of the French government, until the present Monarch, who is an ornament to royalty, swayed the sceptre of that nation.

The confusion at present prevailing in the state of Rhode-Island, in consequence of their new paper money, has become general, and is attended with considerable acrimony. Trade suspended; all kinds of business stagnated; and what is still more extraordinary, their late penal law daily transgressed.---That such opposition should arise to the degree it has, when we consider that those in favor of the emission are six to one against it, it is very singular, and can be hardly accounted for upon common political principles.

Number of Houses in the several Cities and Towns mentioned below, taken from actual enumeration.

Philadelphia,	4600
New-York,	3500
Boston,	2100
Baltimore,	1900
Charleston (S. C.)	1540
Albany,	550
New-Haven,	400
Hartford,	300
Wilmington (Delaware)	400
Annapolis,	260
Frederick-Town (Maryland)	400
Alexandria (Virginia)	300
Richmond,	280
Petersburg,	290
Williamsburg,	230

Boston, by an accurate calculation lately made, has been found to contain 14 540 inhabitants, exclusive of strangers. This number gives seven persons to a house. If the same proportion holds good in the other towns of America, it will be easy to determine the number of fixed inhabitants in Philadelphia, New-York, &c. multiplying the number of houses by seven, there must be, exclusive of strangers, in

Philadelphia,	32,205	Inhabitants.
New-York,	24 500	
Baltimore,	13,300	
Charleston,	10,780	

The number of strangers in either of these towns cannot readily be ascertained. New-York being the seat of the continental government, probably contains more than Boston. Allowing however eight persons to a house, including strangers: Which perhaps is a supposition very near the truth, there are in

Philadelphia,	36,800	Inhabitants.
New-York,	28,000	
Boston,	16,800	
Baltimore,	15,200	
Charleston,	12,320	

ELIZABETH-TOWN, *August* 16.

The little influence which our present mode of executing criminals has in deterring others from the commission of the same crimes, arises from a want of solemnity and terrific circumstances on such occasions. It is not the mere loss of life which has so much a tendency to affect the spectator, as the dreadful apparatus, the awful preliminaries, which ought to attend public executions; whose justifiable purposes is the prevention of crimes, and not the inflicting torment on the criminal. A variety of particulars might be adopted respecting the dress of the condemned, the solemnity of the procession to the place of execution, and the apparatus there, to throw horror on the scene without in reality giving the unhappy victim a more painful exit. The Dutch have a mode of execution which is well calculated to inspire terror, without putting the sufferer to extraordinary pain. The criminal is placed on a scaffold, opposite to the gigantic figure of a woman, with arms extended, filled with spikes, or long sharpened nails, and a dagger pointed from her breast, she is gradually moved towards him by machinery for the purpose, till he gets within her embrace, when her arms encircle him, and the dagger is pressed through his heart. This is vulgarly called among them, kissing the Yffrow, or woman, and excites more terror in the breasts of the populace than any other mode of punishment.

TRENTON, August 14.

The situation of the inhabited territory of the United States is not favorable to liberty. Commerce will produce riches—riches, luxury—luxury, corruption—and corruption, despotism. Beyond those western mountains will be found the regions of liberty. The forward eye of speculation is pleased with the idea, but to sober reflection it is asked with pain why cannot all be free?

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Montego-Bay, to his friend in New York, received by the last ship from Jamaica.

" Were I to give you a detail of our distresses, in consequence of our trade with America being stopped, it would take too long time for the present opportunity---God knows what will become of this island---many negroes on the different estates starving. Scarce a barrel of flour to be had---and then at the exorbitant price of fifteen dollars. The merchants of this country in that trade daily enrich themselves; and many even take advantage of the times. The planters, as well as owners of negroes, with propriety unanimously curse the first perpetrators of that act which deprives this country of the trade to the United States. I heartily wish to be with you. I hope it wont be long."

A Dublin paper of June 15 says, " A letter received yesterday by a mercantile house of this city, contains the following important news, that the Algerines have declared war against the French; a piece of intelligence that, if true, will be of the utmost consequence to Great-Britain, as it will give a monopoly of the Levant trade, which France has for some years superseded her in.

Extract of a letter from Londonderry, June 20, 1786.

" Last night's post brought an account, that Mr. Fox having made the following motion in the House of Commons, that " there are sufficient grounds for impeaching Warren Hastings, Esq;" after a long debate, the house divided, ayes 118, noes 79, majority for impeaching Mr. Hastings of high crimes and misdemeanors 39."

Extract of a letter from one of the Assistant Surveyors belonging to Providence, dated at Fort Pitt, July 1, 1786,

" We arrived here the 19th of last month, and Mr. Hutchins, the Geographer-general, on the 25th; and as he is determined to begin surveying immediately, we expect to go down the river in a few days to the place where we are to begin.

" Captain Martin, Surveyor from the state of New-Jersey, is now at Fort M'Intosh; he will take the first range, and we shall take the second.

" Mr. Hutchins appears to be very much of a gentleman, a man of good judgment, and a mathematician.

" If we do not meet with any hindrances in surveying, we shall continue in that business till late in the fall; which will make it late before we shall go down to take a view of Kentucky.

" There has been more or less boats going down the river with families ever since we have been here. I have been informed there have been near four hundred large flat-bottomed boats with families gone past here this spring. These boats generally carry from fifteen to forty persons.

" By all the accounts I have been able to get from people who have been in Kentucky, the country is full as good, or better, than I heard it was before I left Providence. The country we have come through since we left Philadelphia is excellent, and we find much better fare than I expected; indeed a good part of the distance, the houses of entertainment are as good (if not better) than those between Providence and Boston. Part of the distance the land is mountainous and hilly, but take the whole together, the road is perfectly good.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, August 3.

" Captain Edmund Roberts, who arrived here on Saturday last, in the Sophia, is 58 days from l'Orient (France) the 28th June, in lat. 42: 15 north, long. 26: 30 west, passed a vessel bottom up; she appeared to be about 150 or 200 tons burthen.---Ninth July, in lat. 44: 20 north, on the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, spoke the brig Briliant, Captain Bunker, from Baltimore, bound to Cork, out 13 days, all well."

Extract of a letter from Boston, August 7.

" The Captain of a brig, lately from Port-au-Prince bound to Havre-de-Grace, in France, arrived in town yesterday, and informs, that he was cast away, last Monday, on Nantucket shoals. The vessel and cargo were entirely lost; but the men, by taking to their boat, were all saved. The brig had sprung a leak, and the crew were endeavouring to make a port when the disaster happened."

We learn from good authority, that this state has recently exhibited a fresh proof of her readiness to promote the welfare of our federal government; and has, in addition to the large balance already in her favor, advanced to Congress 20,000 dollars, which are considered and appropriated as *specie* in their requisition for the supplies of the present year. This generous grant of monies for Congressional purposes has been made since the late violent and inconsiderate *interdiction* of the board of treasury in New-York, relative to the issuing facilities for interest due to citizens of this commonwealth.

Extract of a letter from Oldman's creek, in West-Jersey, twenty-five miles from this city, dated August 10.

" Yesterday, about three o'clock in the afternoon, this neighbourhood was affrighted by a severe thunder-gust. The house of Mr. William Miller was struck, his only daughter, of 14 years of age, killed on the spot, and himself severely hurt. He complains of acute pains in his bones and joints, especially about the arms, and is confined to his bed; the face of the girl appeared purple, but not bruised. The lightning melted small spots on a row of pewter plates that stood near her on the shelf. Another person in the room was knocked from his chair, and stunned for a few minutes. A strong smell of sulphur filled the house. This afternoon the funeral of the innocent victim was attended by a numerous assembly, that lamented her untimely fate, and sympathised with her distressed parents, especially the mother, who has for several years been deprived of sight, and is now bereft of an only daughter, that with the tendereſt solicitude attended to her wants, and shed a chearing ray on her perpetual night. A suitable sermon was preached on the occasion.

The Reverend FERDINAND FARMER departed this life, after a short illness, in the 66th year of his age, on Thursday last, and on Friday morning his remains were carried from the Old to the New Chapel, thence back to the Old, and most respectfully interred with the usual obsequies, attended by all the Protestant Clergy, the members of the Philosophical Society, the Professors and Trustees of the University, and a vast number of inhabitants of all denominations in this city.---This worthy gentleman was a native of Germany, and for a long series of years performed the duties of a Romish clergyman in those chapels, with much dignity and reputation.

A funeral ſermon was preached by the Rev. R. Molyneaux, on the mournful occaſion, and on the following text:

"The juſt ſhall be in everlaſting remembrance: he ſhall not fear the evil hearing: his heart is ready to hope in the Lord: his heart is ſtrengthened: he ſhall not be moved until he look over his enemies: he hath diſtributed, he hath given to the poor: his juſtice remaineth for ever and ever." Pſalm 111. Verſe 7. 8. 9.

Gratitude, and the finer principles of human nature, call upon us to acknowledge the merits of deceaſed friends and valuable characters, whoſe loſs the community ſeem bound to deplore.---'Tis a duty which man owes to his fellow man, and is dictated even by juſtice herſelf.

Influenced by theſe conſiderations, we venture to declare of Mr. Farmer, that he was a perſon ſedulous in the diſcharge of his office as a clergyman, and of unſpotted demeanour----Malice and venom would bluſh to diſparage him; for he gave no manner of offence. Deſtitute of pride or oſtentation; artleſs and undiſguiſed; uniformly meek, gentle, and humiliated, his ambition was the honor and intereſt of his church, and the happineſs and welfare of his congregation. Poſſeſſing their beſt confidence, and ever anxious for "*peace and good will*" among mankind, he was frequently requeſted to compromiſe any unhappy diſſentions which occaſionally took place among the members, and ſpared no pains to effectuate ſuch noble purpoſes----He was viewed as a common umpire, to whom every appeal was made: he was charitable and benevolent, and was loved and regarded as the Father of his People, and the friend of civilized humanity. His death is univerſally regretted---May he now enjoy everlaſting happineſs.

Yeſterday being the day appointed for the meeting of the General Aſſembly of this ſtate. Mr. Speaker and a number of members met at the State-Houſe, but not being a Quorum, adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon.

Friday morning was brought to this town, a ſhark about ſix feet long, which was caught in a net by ſome fiſhermen, a few miles above this city.

His Britannic Majeſty's Packet Antelope, William Kempthorn, Eſquire, Commander, will ſail with the Mail for Falmouth, on Wedneſday the ſixth of September next.

On Monday laſt Congreſs appointed Richard Butler, eſq. ſuperintendant of Indian affairs, for the nothern diſtrict.—The duties of this office are pointed out by the ordinance of Congreſs, regulating that department.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 11.

"The French veſſels ſtill continue to fiſh off Bantry Bay: their number is now encreaſed to near 300. The ſupineneſs of our rulers in this affair, to call it by no harſher term, is really aſtoniſhing. The injury we received in a commercial line, is not more material than that we may hereafter ſuffer in a political one; as the knowledge that may be thus acquired by our natural enemies of our coaſts, may one day make us, by experience, feel the fatal effects of not nipping this evil in the bud."

From the Pittſburg Gazette, July 29.

Thurſday the 13th inſt. Thomas Hutchins, Eſq. geographer to the United States, left this place accompanied by his aſſiſtants, for the purpoſe of laying out and ſurveying the vacant lands belonging to the United States, previous to their being ſold for the redemption of the certificates of the national debts.

Thurſday the 6th inſt. a detachment of continental troops under the command of Captain Mercer, arrived here from New-Jerſey, and on the Saturday following proceeded on their march for the Miami.

Monday the 17th inſt. marched from this garriſon, under the command of Captain Ferguſon, for Fort M'Intoſh, a detachment of continental troops.

On Wedneſday the 25th inſt. there came into this town about three hundred ſavages, men, women and children, of different nations, with a number of their chiefs and principal perſonages. The King of the Wiandots, with his family, a chief of the Senecas, with ſeveral of his tribe, a number of Delawares, and ſeveral chiefs of the Chippawas, the moſt remote nation of Indians amongſt them, and inhabiting the country weſtward of Lake Erie, to the Lake of the Woods, and the heads of the Miſſiſſippi river. The language of theſe ſavages is ſaid to be a kind of general language underſtood through an extent of 3000 miles; they came to a council, as they gave out, with the Shawaneſe, and with one another, at this place, where they expected all to meet; a number of the Mohawks were alſo preſent. They aſſembled, and made a ſpeech, with belts of wampum as uſual upon theſe occaſions; a chief of the Chippawas in the firſt inſtance, by his interpreter, who ſpoke the Delaware language, and which was to the following effect:

Brothers,

"We have come a great way on behalf of our wives and children; it is on their behalf that we tread on this ground —(a belt)—the great man above has given us a bright day to meet our brothers.——we have come a great way, and it is to make bright the chain of amity between us—we have one end and you the other ——take you one between both your hands, thus, and hold it faſt as we hold it—(a belt)

Brothers,

We are poor, wretched poor, give us ſomething to cover our backſides, and ſend us cloathed home—a chief amongſt us has ſeen a ſaddle which he wants—brothers, give us this (two ſtrings)——brothers, our young men paſſing through the town have ſmelled whiſkey, after ſmelling we ſhall go unhappy away without taſting——brothers, give us a keg—three ſtrings, and then a general hough by the different tribes."

———ANSWER—by an OFFICER ——— of this place

Brothers,

"We are glad to ſee you, and to eſtabliſh friendſhip. As the ſtreams in our country and in yours, though ſo far apart, run always, ſo let your friendſhip and ours, be as perpetual. You are poor, and we are poor alſo. We have had a long war with the great king beyond the water; whoſe people came over into this country, and burnt our houſes, and took away a great part of our clothing. We followed them and killed them all: but before we had come up with them they had burnt and torn up the blankets they had taken from us. We have not yet had time to make a great number more. We are ſtrong in numbers; but, like you, we are poor, but of what we have we will give a part.

Brothers,

When you are at home, hunt and collect fur, and when you come to us bring it with you; in return for which our traders will be able to give you blankets and other things.

Brothers,

While you are with us be ſober and drink little whiſkey, leſt you do amiſs and be aſhamed of it.—The great ſun which you ſee above you, when he is thirſty, takes the end of a cloud and ſucks the water out of it.

Brothers,

Do you drink water——*no grunt by any of the tribes*——we will give you a few kegs of whiſkey—*a general ſnort.*

Married. On Thurſday the 13th inſt. Captain Edward Butler, to the amiable Miſs Iſabella Fowler, eldeſt daughter of George Fowler, Eſq. And on Thurſday the 20th inſt. Col. Stephen Bayard, to miſs Elizabeth M'Koy, only daughter of Colonel Æneas M'Koy, deceaſed, a lady poſſeſſed of the moſt amiable qualities.

KENT COUNTY, State of MARYLAND.

At a meeting of a number of the Inhabitants of Kent county, held at Mr. Hurtt's tavern, on Saturday, the 29th day of July, 1786.

SIMON WICKES, jun. Eſq; in the Chair.

ON motion, reſolved, That it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting, that a petition ought to be preſented to the Honorable the General Aſſembly, at their next ſeſſion, praying, in the firſt place, that their Honors will take effectual meaſures to prevent the ruinous practices of ſpeculators in the legiſlature, who, inſtead of conſulting the public good, have aimed at raiſing their private fortunes at the expence of their conſtituents and the public creditors; thereby breaking their engagement to their ſaid conſtituents, deſtroying the public credit and occaſioning the reproach the ſtate lives under, of injuſtice and ingratitude to the public creditors, particularly to thoſe brave and virtuous men, who, by their courage, their fidelity and patriotic exertions, under the divine bleſſings, have preſerved our liberties, and eſtabliſhed our independence.

2dly. That their Honors will watch over the conduct of the officers of government with the moſt ſtrict attention; the due (that is the *ſtrictly legal)* execution of the truſts repoſed in the ſaid officers of government being indiſpenſibly neceſſary to the happineſs, the freedom and the ſafety of the ſtate.

3dly. That their Honors will be particularly attentive to the collect on and expenditure of the public monies.

The following gentlemen, viz. the Chairman, Meſſrs. J. Lloyd, John Page, Iſaac Perkins, John Moore, John Kennard, Richard Ricaud and Richard Graves, were appointed a committee to prepare the above petition.

On motion, That an emiſſion of paper money will be beneficial to this ſtate---It was determined in the negative.

On motion, reſolved (only one diſſenting voice) That Richard Millar, Eſq; is deſerving of the confidence of his country, and ought to have our votes and ſupport at the enſuing election of Senators.

On motion reſolved unanimouſly, That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Hon. James Lloyd, Eſq; for the information he hath this day given us, reſpecting the ſtate of our public affairs.

On motion, reſolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to our Chairman, for his ſervices on this occaſion.

Reſolved, That the Chairman be requeſted to have the above proceedings publiſhed in two of the Pennſylvania news-papers, in the hope that our fellow-citizens will join with us in endeavouring to obtain the ſalutary purpoſes we have in view.

Signed, by order of the meeting,

SIMON WICKES, jun. Chairman.

CURRENT PRICES

Of Public Securities this Week.

Militia certificates, of Pennſylvania,	6/6	6/8
Depreciation certificates, funded on the exciſe,		7/6
Ditto unfunded, but purchaſe land,	7/6	8s
Stelle's certificates, - -	7/6	8/6
Story's ditto, - -	7/6	8/4
Loan-Office ditto of Pennſylvania, -	7/6	8/6
Nicholſon's, or new loan, -	6/8 7s	7/6
Dollar money at par.		
Shilling money, - -	1¾	1⅞ for one.
Indents or Facilities, - -	5/6	5/9 6s
Continental ſecurities not adopted by any ſtate,	2/9	3s
Land-office papers, of Pennſylvania,	5/6	5/9
Jerſey finals that draw intereſt, -		4s
Thompſon's, none offered.		
Virginia depreciation, - -	4/9	5s
Ditto finals, none offered.		
Ditto treaſury land warrants, 5 dollars per 1000 acres.		
Maryland finals, - -	2/9 3s	3/4
Ditto depreciation, - - -		12/6
Delaware finals, - - - -		3/6
Ditto depreciation, - -	6s	6/8
Continental money 15s to 20s per 1000 dollars.		
New-York finals that purchaſe land	3/9	4s
Nourſe's certificates of Pennſylvania,	5/9	7/6
Nourſe's, not adopted by any ſtate, -	3s	3/3

☞ All kinds of public ſecurities bought and ſold, and the higheſt price given for funded ſecurities of this ſtate. People wanting funded or unfunded ſecurities of any kind or ſtate, may be ſupplied by FRANCIS WHITE, at the Intelligence-Office, next door but one to the Bank of North-America.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 29th inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening, the following lots of Ground, viz.

No. 9. Situate on the north ſide of Callowhill-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on Callowhill-ſtreet, 19 feet, and in length 72 feet, bounded eaſtward by ground of John Moore, Eſq; ſouthward by Callowhill-ſtreet, weſtward by lot No. 10, and northward by Pegg's run.

No. 10. Situate on the north ſide of Callowhill-ſtreet aforeſaid, containing in breadth on Callowhill-ſtreet 18 feet 6 inches, and on the eaſt ſide 71 feet, and on the weſt ſide thereof 104 feet, bounded eaſtward by lot No. 9, ſouthward by Callowhill-ſtreet, weſtward by lot No. 11, and northward by Pegg's run.

No. 11. Situate on the north ſide of Callowhill-ſtreet aforeſaid, containing in breadth on Callowhill-ſtreet 18 feet 6 inches, and in length about 105 feet, bounded eaſtward by lot No. 10, ſouthward by Callowhill-ſtreet, weſtward by lot No. 12, and northward by Pegg's run.

No. 12. Situate on the north ſide of Callowhill-ſtreet aforeſaid, containing in breadth on Callowhill-ſtreet 18 feet 6 inches and in length about 106 feet, bounded eaſtward by lot No. 11, ſouthward by Callowhill-ſtreet, weſtward by ground of Andrew Cape, deceaſed, and northward by Pegg's run: taken in execution and ſold as the property of John Linnington, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 15, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 30th inſtant, 7 o'clock in the evening, two certain brick Meſſuages, and eleven frame Tenements, and Lot or Piece of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, containing in front on Walnut-ſtreet 50 feet, and extending in depth along Fifth-ſtreet 260 feet; bounded north by ground of Mr. ------ Norris, eaſt by ground of ------ Coxe, ſouth by Walnut-ſtreet, and weſt by Fifth-ſtreet; ſubject to a ground-rent of 160l. per annum; taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Henry Dawſon, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 23, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of GEORGE KEEHMLE, late of this city, Barber and Peruke-maker, deceaſed, by bond, note or book accounts, are deſired to make payment to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts in order for ſettlement. MARY KEEHMLE, Executrix.

On *FRIDAY* next,

Preciſely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general

Aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 17, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM BROWN, late of Nottingham, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to pay the ſubſcribers, or either of them; and thoſe that have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts to be ſettled.

WILLIAM BROWN, } Executors.
¶ WILLIAM CHURCHMAN, }

Northampton county, Auguſt 16, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the Court-houſe, in the town of Eaſton, on Tueſday, the 19th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate in Mount-Bethel townſhip, bounded by land of Nathaniel Green, Elias Dealy and others, containing 200 acres more or leſs, whereof about 30 acres are cleared, having thereon a dwelling-houſe and other out houſes; late the property of Valentine Santee. Seized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

† PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Burlington, Auguſt 14, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 18th of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 of the clock in the afternoon of ſame day, at the houſe of James Eſdaill, inn-keeper, in Burlington, Proprietary Rights to about twenty-five thouſand acres of unlocated lands in NewJerſey, which will be ſold in lots of 50 acres, 100 acres, or more, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers; late the property of John Hind, deceaſed, in the hands of James Eſdaill, Adminiſtrator; ſeized and taken in execution at the ſuit of John Lee.

¶ JOHN HOLLINSHEAD, Sheriff.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, having bought a houſe and lot of ground, ſituate in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, of Jacob Kimmel, of Cocallico townſhip, Lancaſter county, for which he gave the ſaid Kimmel four Bonds, dated April 1, 1786, the firſt for ten pounds, payable April 1787, the other three for twenty-five pounds each, payable in the three following years, 88, 89 and 90; but as the ſaid Kimmel cannot give me a good title to the ſaid houſe and lot. I do hereby caution all perſons, not to take an aſſignment on ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay any of them unleſs compelled thereto by law. † GEORGE REININGER.

Auguſt 15, 1786.

Piles-Grove, Weſt-Jerſey, 1786.

THIS is to forewarn any perſon or perſons of taking an aſſignment of my bond, given to Andrew Lock, conditioned for the payment of eighty-four pounds, dated the 20th of January, 1782, as the conditions for which the aforeſaid bond was given is not performed by the ſaid Andrew Lock. I therefore hold myſelf not bound to pay any part thereof.

§ ANDREW WATSON.

FOR SALE.

A PART of that valuable and well known Tract of Land, formerly the property of Capt. Robert Pearis, now known by the name of Walnut-Grove, in Frederick county, Virginia, within three miles and an half of the borough of Wincheſter, and on the great road leading from thence to Rumney court-houſe, containing 600 acres of land of the firſt quality, remarkably well timbered, has a fine young apple orchard, 170 acres of which is cleared and under good fence, 50 acres of which is good meadow, part of which is conveniently watered, and about as much more may be made at a ſmall expence. This land produces very good tobacco, wheat, corn, &c. is particularly well adapted to farming, being very lively, can always be improved with little expence. This tract is well watered, there being a number of fine ſprings on it. There are on the premiſes two good dwelling-houſes, two ſtories high, with cellars under each, one of which has four fireplaces, and three rooms on each floor, and the other with two fireplaces, and two rooms on each floor, two kitchens and other out-houſes, a good barn 30 by 71 feet, with ſtables under the whole. The terms may be made known by applying to David Davis, 8 miles from Wincheſter, or to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

Auguſt 1, 1786. † JOHN DAVIS.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, late the eſtate of Iſaac Hough, deceaſed, ſituate in Loudon county, Virginia, on the main Carolina road, about five miles from Leeſburgh, the county town, and half a mile from Potomack river, which in a ſhort time is expected to be navigable for boats down to Alexandria, being about forty miles diſtant. Said place contains about 250 acres of the firſt rate land in the county, about 100 acres of which is cleared, the remainder well timbered, a never failing ſtream of water runs through the whole, with fall ſufficient for a breaſt mill, whereon is a good log houſe and kitchen, a log barn both roomy and convenient, with a threſhing floor 18 by 20 feet, and ſtables at each end, a good milch-houſe over a never failing limeſtone ſpring, the whole in good repair. A good and ſufficient title will be given. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, living in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, Pennſylvania.

EDITH HOUGH, Executrix,
§ JOHN HOUGH, Executor.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

THAT every perſon who ſhall make any loaf bread of wheat flour for ſale, in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties or Southwark, ſhall mark all the bread, he or ſhe ſhall bake, with his or her name, and with the following letters, to diſtinguiſh the ſeveral ſorts, that is to ſay: the fine white bread with F. and middling with M. which ſeveral ſorts of bread ſhall be made in the manner following, the fine white bread of the beſt fine white flour, and the middling bread, of good middlings.

	lb.	oz.
Fine four-penny loaf	1	4
Middling	1	6
Rye	1	13

And ſo in proportion for loaves of a larger or ſmaller ſize.

July 24, 1786. ISAAC HOWELL, JOHN GILL, WILLIAM CRAIG, WILLIAM POLLARD. } Magiſtrates.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in Weſt Nottingham Hundred, Cecil county, Maryland, laſt night, a bay HORSE, about 15 and half hands high, riſing 5 years old, ſhod all round, a large white ſpot on his near eye. Alſo a new ſilver watch, with a ſilver chain, and a ſmall crack in the chryſtal. The thief is about 5 feet 10 inches high, Roman noſe, long hair tied, about 30 years of age; had on a white corded waiſtcoat and breeches, old beaver hat; took with him a new pair of red and blue trowſers, pieced at the bottom. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ISRAEL REYNOLDS. ¶ July 15, 1786.

Chester, August 4, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale (by adjournment) on Wednesday, the 23d instant, at the house of Robert Young, in East Fallowfield, a Messuage and Tract of Land, containing 300 acres, more or less; bounded by lands of Thomas Haslet, John Flemming, and others; taken in execution as the estate of Robert Young. Also at the same time and place will be exposed to sale, stock, implements of husbandry, &c. &c.

¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, August 4, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Thomas Baldwin, in Newlin, on Thursday, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M. two Messuages and a Tract of Land, containing 208 acres, more or less; bounded by lands of Stephen Harlon, James Smith, and others; near 80 acres of this tract is low rich bottom; bounded on Brandywine, and a few years ago was sold at 10l. per acre; taken in execution as the estate of Thomas Baldwin, at the suit of Abner Cloud, and to be sold, by

¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, August 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the county commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 4th day of September next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Aaron Phipps, in Uwchland, a Messuage and tract of Land, containing 282 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Robert Smith, Francis Allison and others. This estate is supposed to be equal to any in this county for quantity and quality of meadow land, in proportion to its size. Taken in execution as the estate of Aaron Phipps; also at the same time and place will be sold implements of husbandry, household furniture, &c. &c.

¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, August 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the county commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of William Henderson, in West Nantmill, on Tuesday, the 5th day of September next, a Messuage and tract of Land, containing 100 acres, more or less, bounded by lands late of Samuel Henderson, deceased, James Starrat and others; also at the same time and place will be sold, stock, implements of husbandry, &c. &c. Taken in execution as the estate of William Henderson, and to be sold by

§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, August 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of James Robinson, innkeeper, in West Nantmill, on Wednesday, the 6th day of September next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. a Messuage and tract of Land, situate in the aforesaid township, bounded by lands late of Andrew Buchannan, Jeremiah Pearsol, and others, containing 170 acres more or less. Taken in execution as the estate of Michael Graham, and to be sold by

‡ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, August 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Alexander Craig, in West Nantmill, on Thursday, the 7th day of September next, a Messuage and tract of Land, containing 200 acres more or less, bounded by lands of James Moore, Esq; and others; also at the same time and place will be exposed to sale, stock, implements of Husbandry, &c. &c. Taken in execution as the estate of Alexander Craig, and to be sold, by

‡ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Chester, August 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commissioners to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Theophilus, Davis, in Charlestown, on Friday, the 8th day of September next, a Messuage and tract of Land, containing 170 acres more or less, bounded by lands of Frederick Gerhart, Jacob Boyers, and others; also at the same time and place will be exposed to sale, stock, implements of husbandry, &c. &c. Taken in execution as the estate of said Davis, and to be sold, by

¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, August 1, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 23d of this instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage and Tract of Land, containing 100 acres, or thereabouts, situate in Worcester township; bounded by lands of Peter Bousman, Peter Keyser, and others; late the estate of Daniel Levan, but taken in execution, and to be sold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, August 1, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 25th of this instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a Tract of Land, containing 36 acres, or thereabouts, situate in New-Hanover township; bounded by lands of Nicholas Derringer, George Snell, and others, together with household goods, horses, cows, sheep, swine, and farming utensils, &c. taken in execution as the property of Michael Fedley, and to be sold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A Tract of Land, containing 60 acres, situate in Pittsgrove, Salem county; with a good Frame House, 2 rooms on the lower floor and three above, a good bearing Orchard of about 160 trees, a good Barn with Stables and Granaries, a Waggon-house and blacksmith shop; there is some good meadow, about 4 acres of it has wintered 12 head of cattle, also plenty of water if wanted, 6 fields almost in good cedar fence, with water in each field but one, and that very easy to be had, and a good never failing spring close by the door. The owner intending to go to the northward, will dispose of the same on reasonable terms. Any person inclining to purchase, may view the place, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises. § DAVID DUBOIS.

RAN away on the 6th instant, from the subscriber, living in Horsham township, Montgomery county, a Dutch servant man, named JOHN CONRAD LENTERSMITH, about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, chunkey and well set, speaks very little English, has strait brown hair; had on a nankeen coat, red flannel jacket, lined with white flannel, striped linen trowsers, a fine white shirt, patched on the shoulders, thread stockings, good strong shoes, with large steel buckles, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid dy

August 8, 1786. ¶ JOHN LLOYD.

Newtown, Bucks county, July 17, 1786.

WAS committed to the gaol of this county, a NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years old. The owner or master is hereby desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be sold for her fees within three weeks from this date, by § PATRICK HUNTER, Gaoler.

N. B. She is supposed to be an apprentice, to a Mr. Burcham, of Philadelphia. §

NEW BOOKS.

This Day is Published, and Sold by

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the *New Book* and *Stationary Store*, in Second-street, two Doors above Chestnut-street,

1. THE Edinburgh dispensatory: containing, 1 the elements of pharmaceutical chemistry; 2 the materia medica; 3 pharmaceutical preparations; 4 medicinal compositions: comprehending the preparations and compositions of the last London and Edingburgh pharmacopœias, with such of the old ones as are kept in the shops; also, the most useful of those directed in the London hospitals, and in the royal infirmary of Edinburgh; together with the most esteemed foreign medicines and a variety of extemporaneous forms. Digested in a regular method, and the different departments enriched by the introduction and application of the later discoveries in natural history, chemistry, and medicine, with new tables of elective attractions, single and double of antimony, mercury, &c. &c. copper-plates of chemical and pharmaceutical instruments: the whole being an improvement upon the new dispensatory of Dr. Lewis. By Gentlemen of the faculty at Edinburgh---Price 17/6.

2. The chemical essays of Charles William Scheele.

3. Scheele's experiments on air and fire.

4. La Voisier's essays on atmospherical air.

5. Rigby's essay on the uterine hæmorrhage which precedes the delivery of the grown fœtus; illustrated with cases----Price 3/. sewed.

6. Rigby's essays on the theory of the production of animal heat, and its application in the cure of cutaneous eruptions, inflammations, and some other diseases, 12/.

7. Bell's system of surgery, vol. 4th, with 28 copper-plates---Price 15/. N. B. Gentlemen who already possess vol. 1st, and wish to complete their setts, may be supplied with vols. 2, 3, and 4, or any of them separately, at 15/. per vol.

8. The new annual register: or, general repository of history, politics, and literature, for the year 1784----Price 15/.

9. The philosophical dictionary: or, the opinion of modern philosophers on metaphysical, moral, and political subjects, in 4 vols. 26/. to 32/.

10. Salmon's geographical grammar, improved and brought down to the year 1786. 15/.

11. Pain's builder's golden rule, with 106 copper-plates. 30/.

12. The town and country builder's assistant, with 60 folio copper-plates. 30/.

13. Junius's letters, new edition, complete, 7/6 to 10/.

14. The constitutions of the several Independent States of America; articles of confederation; treaties with the French, Dutch, &c. N. B. In this edition is contained, the constitution of New-Hampshire, as established 31st October, 1783---Price bound, only 5/6.

15. The Massachusetts harmony, being a new collection of psalm tunes, fuges and anthems: selected from the most approved authors, ancient and modern. 7/6.

16. A few copies of Lyon's urania: or, choice collection of psalm tunes, anthems, hymns, &c. in two three, and four parts; particularly adapted to the use of churches and private families---Price 25/.

17. The Art of Speaking; containing, 1. An essay, in which are given rules for expressing properly the principal passions and humours, which occur in reading or public speaking; and 2. Lessons, taken from the ancients and moderns; exhibiting a variety of matter for practice; the emphatical words printed in Italics, with notes of direction referring to the essay.

In this edition great attention has been given to the correctness; it is elegantly printed on a fine paper and beautiful type; the well known usefulness of this book, both as a school book and a private companion, renders any farther recommendations unnecessary---Price only 6/. neatly bound and lettered.

18. Scott's lessons on elocution, or a selection of pieces in prose and verse; for the improvement of youth in reading and speaking, as well as for the perusal of persons of taste; with an appendix, containing the principles of English grammar; being one of the best books of the kind ever offered to the public----Price 6/.

19. The first part of the grammatical institute of the English language, abridged; for the use of small children who are beginning to learn the letters. By Noah Webster---Price 6d.

20. Moral instructions of a father to his son, ready to undertake a long voyage; or an easy manner of forming a young man to all kinds of virtue; translated from the French of Sylvester du Four; to which is added, a collection of moral instructions in prose and verse, from the best authors---Price 2/6.

21. New setts of geographical cards; for the agreeable improvement of ladies and gentlemen in the necessary and pleasing study of geography; taken from the latest and best authors----Price 3/. the pack.

22. Churchman's map of the peninsula between Delaware and Chesapeak bays, with the said bays and shores adjacent, tracing the intended canals; also, the Susquehanna, as far as Middletown, being as far as the navigation is obstructed----Price 6/.

23. Fitch's map of the northwest parts of the United States, from Pittsburg to the Missisippi, and from the Lake of the Woods to the junction of the Ohio with the Missisippi---Price 8/4.

T. DOBSON has for sale---A very excellent and extensive collection of the best modern books, in various branches of literature, with a general assortment of stationary, viz. writing paper of various kinds, blank books, ruled books of various sizes, fine black-lead pencils, writing parchment, ink powder, sealing wax, wafers, &c. &c. &c. wholesale and retail. Those who are pleased to honor him with their commands, may depend on the best usage, and the utmost accuracy and attention in the execution of their orders. July 21, 1786.

By the United States in Congress assembled.

RESOLVED, *June* 27, 1786.

THAT the Judges of the Court of Appeals be, and hereby are authorised and directed, in every cause which has been or may be brought before them, to sustain appeals and grant rehearings or new trials of the same, wherever justice or right may in their opinion require it: Provided that an order for a rehearing or new trial shall in no instance suspend the execution of the first sentence, if the party in whose favour it may have been shall give satisfactory security for the payment of such costs and damages as the Court on rehearing the cause and reversing the decree may think proper to award; and that the said Judges be entitled to ten dollars per day during the time they shall attend the sitting of the said Courts, and including the time they shall be necessarily employed in travelling to and from the same.

Resolved, That the said Court assemble at the City of New-York on the first Monday of November next, for the dispatch of such business as may then and there be before them.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

*** The Printers in the several States are requested to re-publish the above Resolutions, and to continue them in their papers for the information of all persons concerned.

Philadelphia, August 2, 1786.

A NEW MAGAZINE,

AT the present æra, when the genuine spirit of liberty has extended its benign influence over these independent and highly favoured republics----when the encouragement of literature, the natural concomitant of FREEDOM, engages the attention of a great majority of those entrusted with power, or possessed of influence, throughout the union, the subscribers are induced respectfully to solicit the patronage of the free citizens of North-America, for

The Columbian Magazine,

which they mean to publish in this city on the following terms:

I. It shall be printed in monthly numbers: the first to appear on the first day of October next.

II. Each number shall contain three sheets or forty-eight pages of letter press, elegantly printed on a very neat paper, of American manufacture; and be adorned with two engravings on copper-plate, executed by an American artist.

III. No endeavours shall be spared to procure as great a variety of original essays, instructive and entertaining, as the nature and extent of the work will admit. The number and acknowledged merit of the gentlemen who have pledged themselves to furnish their compositions, inspire the subscribers with very sanguine expectations of acquiring the public approbation, which shall be the summit of their wishes.

IV. Price to subscribers twenty shillings per annum. One half to be paid at the time of subscribing: and the other half at the expiration of the first half year.---To non-subscribers a quarter of a dollar each number.

This design has been taken up, after mature deliberation: we shall not, therefore, rashly abandon it. We are fully determined so to conduct the undertaking, as to merit the public attention; for which purpose every exertion shall be made, on our parts:--- and the generous support of which we have been assured, added to the high estimation we have conceived of the taste, liberality and patriotic spirit of our respectable fellow citizens, justify our confidence of success.

T. SEDDON,
M. CAREY,
W. SPOTSWOOD,
C. CIST,
J. TRENCHARD.

☞ Subscriptions are received in Philadelphia, by the proposed publishers, above named; in New-York, by Berry and Rogers; in Baltimore, by Spotswood and Clarke; in Charleston, by Wright and Co. and in Savannah, by Philip Hearne: *By all of whom, essays, letters, poetry, &c. &c. will be gratefully received for the work.*

*** The Editor of the Columbian Magazine shall esteem it a very particular favor, if any Gentleman will furnish him with anecdotes, or documents, for writing the Life of that much regretted hero GENERAL GREENE.

N. B. They shall be thankfully returned.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be Sold by

ELEAZER OSWALD,

(Price One Quarter of a Dollar)

An ORATION,

To commemorate the INDEPENDENCE of the UNITED STATES OF NORTH-AMERICA, Delivered at the Reformed Calvinist Church, in Philadelphia, July 4th, 1786, and published at the request of the *Pennsylvania Society* of the *Cincinnati*.

BY MAJOR W. JACKSON.

Universal Intelligence AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

On the north side of Market, between Sixth and Seventh-streets.

WHERE all kinds of public securities are bought and sold, emissions of 1780 and of April 1781, for payment of lands, Virginia land warrants, bought and sold.

Certificates for the land-office procured on the most reasonable terms, and warrants taken out of the office.

For sale, 50 tracts of Pennsylvania patented lands, in Bucks, Berks, Chester, Lancaster and Westmoreland counties; 150,000 acres of patented Virginia lands.

Also a quantity of best Boston mackarel, and a few barrels of limes, in prime order, &c.

The highest price given for clean flax-seed and bees wax, by ‡ 4 w

August 7, 1786. SIMON FISHBAUGH.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, purchased a plantation and tract of land, situated in Bedminster township, Bucks county, of a certain Joseph Braden, who executed a deed to me for the same in the spring of the year 1785; and at the time of signing said deed the subscriber and William Hart executed a bond to said Joseph Braden, for one hundred pounds in part payment for the aforesaid tract of land, payable the first day of May, in the year 1787, but the subscriber having discovered that before executing the deed for said land, there was entered up and confessed a judgement against the said Joseph Braden, at the suit of Mr. John Johnston, in the Court of Common Pleas for Bucks county, for a sum nearly amounting to what is due to said Braden; these are therefore to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said bond, or any specialty due from me to said Braden, as I am determined not to pay the same until said judgment be satisfied, unless compelled by law.

July 4, 1786. ¶ GEORGE PIPER.

New-York, June 8, 1786.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, in Berkeley county, Virginia; it contains about 500 acres; the land is of the first quality; there is a sufficient quantity of unimproved meadow; the arable land inclines to grass; the unimproved land is well timbered. There are on the premises, a good stone dwelling-house, also a framed Overseer's house, barn, stable, and other buildings. It is convenient to church and school, and is in an agreeable neighbourhood. For terms, apply to ROBERT NOURSE, who is authorised by the Devisees of James Nourse, Esq; deceased, to shew the premises, or to JOSEPH NOURSE, in New-York.

WHEREAS SUSANNAH STOCK, the wife of the subscriber, has eloped from his bed and board; this is therefore to warn all persons from trusting her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. July 26, 1786. ¶ HENRY STOCK.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

AUGUST, 1786. THE NUMB. 2935.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1786.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 15, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 30th inſtant, 7 o'clock in the evening, two certain brick Meſſuages, and eleven frame Tenements, and Lot or Piece of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet from the river Delaware, and north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, containing in front on Walnut-ſtreet 50 feet, and extending in depth along Fifth-ſtreet 260 feet; bounded north by ground of Mr. ------ Norris, eaſt by ground of ------ Coxe, ſouth by Walnut-ſtreet, and weſt by Fifth-ſtreet; ſubject to a ground-rent of 160l. per annum; taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Henry Dawſon, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 17, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM BROWN, late of Nottingham, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to pay the ſubſcribers, or either of them; and thoſe that have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts to be ſettled.

WILLIAM BROWN, } Executors.
¶ WILLIAM CHURCHMAN, }

Northampton county, Auguſt 16 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the Court-houſe, in the town of Eaſton, on Tueſday, the 19th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain Tract of Land, ſituate in Mount-Bethel townſhip, bounded by land of Nathaniel Green, Elias Dealy and others, containing 200 acres more or leſs, whereof about 30 acres are cleared, having thereon a dwelling-houſe and other out houſes; late the property of Valentine Santee. Seized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

† PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Burlington, Auguſt 14, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 18th of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 of the clock in the afternoon of ſame day, at the houſe of James Eſdaill, inn-keeper, in Burlington, Proprietary Rights to about twenty-five thouſand acres of unlocated lands in New Jerſey, which will be ſold in lots of 50 acres, 100 acres, or more, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers; late the property of John Hind, deceaſed, in the hands of James Eſdaill, Adminiſtrator; ſeized and taken in execution at the ſuit of John Lee.

¶ JOHN HOLLINSHEAD, Sheriff.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber, having bought a houſe and lot of ground, ſituate in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, of Jacob Kimmel, of Cocallico townſhip, Lancaſter county, for which he gave the ſaid Kimmel four Bonds, dated April 1, 1786, the firſt for ten pounds, payable April 1787, the other three for twenty-five pounds each, payable in the three following years, 88, 89 and 90; but as the ſaid Kimmel cannot give me a good title to the ſaid houſe and lot. I do hereby caution all perſons, not to take an aſſignment on ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay any of them unleſs commpelled thereto by law. † GEORGE REININGER.

Auguſt 15, 1786.

Piles-Grove, Weſt-Jerſey, 1786.

THIS is to forewarn any perſon or perſons of taking an aſſignment of my bond, given to Andrew Lock, conditioned for the payment of eighty-four pounds, dated the 20th of January, 1782, as the conditions for which the aforeſaid bond was given is not performed by the ſaid Andrew Lock. I therefore hold myſelf not bound to pay any part thereof.

§ ANDREW WATSON.

FOR SALE.

A PART of that valuable and well known Tract of Land, formerly the property of Capt. Robert Pearis, now known by the name of Walnut-Grove, in Frederick county, Virginia, within three miles and an half of the borough of Winchester, and on the great road leading from thence to Rumney court-houſe, containing 600 acres of land of the firſt quality, remarkably well timbered, has a fine young apple orchard, 170 acres of which is cleared and under good fence, 50 acres of which is good meadow, part of which is conveniently watered, and about as much more may be made at a ſmall expence. This land produces very good tobacco, wheat, corn, &c. is particularly well adapted to farming, being very lively, can always be improved with little expence. This tract is well watered, there being a number of fine ſprings on it. There are on the premiſes two good dwelling-houſes, two ſtories high, with cellars under each, one of which has four fireplaces, and three rooms on each floor, and the other with two fireplaces, and two rooms on each floor, two kitchens and other out-houſes, a good barn 30 by 71 feet, with ſtables under the whole. The terms may be made known by applying to David Davis, 8 miles from Winchester, or to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

Auguſt 1, 1786. † JOHN DAVIS.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, late the eſtate of Iſaac Hough, deceaſed, ſituate in Loudon county, Virginia, on the main Carolina road, about five miles from Leeſburgh, the county town, and half a mile from Potomack river, which in a ſhort time is expected to be navigable for boats down to Alexandria, being about forty miles diſtant. Said place contains about 250 acres of the firſt rate land in the county, about 100 acres of which is cleared, the remainder well timbered, a never failing ſtream of water runs through the whole, with fall ſufficient for a breaſt mill, whereon is a good log houſe and kitchen, a log barn both roomy and convenient, with a threſhing-floor 18 by 20 feet, and ſtables at each end, a good milch-houſe over a never failing limeſtone ſpring, the whole in good repair. A good and ſufficient title will be given. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, living in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, Pennſylvania.

EDITH HOUGH, Executrix,
§ JOHN HOUGH, Executor.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 15, 1786.

THIS day diſſolved the partnerſhip of JOSEPH ASHBRIDGE, and Co. with mutual conſent, thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid firm, are requeſted to bring in their accounts; and thoſe indebted, to make payment to

JOSEPH ASHBRIDGE.

N. B. The ſaid Joſeph Aſhbridge continues to carry on the buſineſs of biſcuit baking, in Union-ſtreet, between Second and Front-ſtreets. ¶

An Account of the late Dr. HUGH MARTIN'S *Cancer Powder, with brief Obſervations on Cancers. By* BENJAMIN RUSH, *M. D. &c. &c. Read in the* American Philoſophical Society *at* Philadelphia, February 3, 1786.

A FEW years ago a certain Dr. Hugh Martin, a ſurgeon of one of the Pennſylvania regiments ſtationed at Fort Pitt, during the latter part of the late war, came to this city, and adverтiſed to cure cancers with a medicine which he ſaid he had diſcovered in the woods, in the neighbourhood of the garriſon. As Dr. Martin had once been a pupil of mine, I took the liberty of waiting upon him, and aſked him ſome queſtions reſpecting his diſcovery. His anſwers were calculated to make me believe, that his medicine was of a vegetable nature, and that it was originally an Indian remedy. He ſhewed me ſome of the medicine, which appeared to be the powder of a well dried root of ſome kind. Anxious to ſee the ſucceſs of this medicine in cancerous ſores, I prevailed upon the doctor to admit me to ſee him apply it in two or three caſes. I obſerved in ſome inſtances, he applied a powder to the parts affected, and in others only touched them with a feather dipped in a liquid which had a white ſediment, and which he made me believe was the vegetable root diffuſed in water. It gave me great pleaſure to witneſs the efficacy of the doctor's applications. In ſeveral cancerous ulcers, the cures he performed were complete. Where the cancers were much connected with the lymphatic ſyſtem, or accompanied with a ſcrophulous habit of body, his medicine always failed, and in ſome inſtances did evident miſchief.

Anxious to diſcover a medicine that promiſed relief in even a few caſes of cancers, and ſuppoſing that all the cauſtic vegetables were nearly alike, I applied the phytolacca or poke-root, the ſtramonium, the arum, and one or two others, to foul ulcers, in hopes of ſeeing the ſame effects from them which I had ſeen from Dr. Martin's powder, but in theſe I was diſappointed. They gave ſome pain, but performed no cures. At length I was furniſhed by a gentleman from Fort Pitt with a powder, which I had no doubt, from a variety of circumſtances, was of the ſame kind as that uſed by Dr. Martin. I applied it to a fungous ulcer, but without producing the degrees of pain, inflammation, or diſcharge, which I had been accuſtomed to ſee from the application of Dr. Martin's powder. After this, I ſhould have ſuſpected that the powder was not a *ſimple* root, had not the doctor continued upon all occaſions to aſſure me that it was wholly a vegetable preparation.

In the beginning of the year 1784 the doctor died, and it was generally believed his medicine died with him. A few weeks after his death, I procured from Mr. Thomas Lieper, one of his adminiſtrators, a few ounces of the doctor's powder, partly with a view of applying it to a cancerous ſore which then offered, and partly with a view of examining it more minutely than I had been able to do during the doctor's life. Upon throwing the powder, which was of a brown colour, upon a piece of white paper, I perceived diſtinctly a number of white particles ſcattered through it. I ſuſpected at firſt that they were corroſive ſublimate, but the uſual teſts of the metallic ſalt ſoon convinced me that I was miſtaken. Recollecting that arſenic was the baſis of moſt of the celebrated cancer powders that have been uſed in the world, I had recourſe to the teſts for detecting it. Upon ſprinkling a ſmall quantity of the powder upon ſome coals of fire, it emitted the garlic ſmell ſo perceptibly as to be known by ſeveral perſons whom I called into the room where I made the experiment, and who knew nothing of the object of my enquiries. After this with ſome difficulty I picked out about three or four grains of the white powder, and bound them between two pieces of copper, which I threw into the fire. After the copper pieces became red hot, I took them out of the fire, and when they had cooled, diſcovered an evident whiteneſs imparted to both of them. One of the pieces afterwards looked like dull ſilver. Theſe two teſts have generally been thought ſufficient to diſtinguiſh the preſence of arſenic in any bodies, but I made uſe of a third, which has lately been communicated to the world by Mr. Bergman, and which is ſuppoſed to be in all *caſes* infallible.

I infuſed a ſmall quantity of the powder in a ſolution of a vegetable alkali in water for a few hours, and then poured it upon a ſolution of blue vitriol in water. The colour of the vitriol was immediately changed to a beautiful green, and afterwards precipitated.

I ſhall cloſe this paper with a few remarks upon this powder, and upon the cure of cancers and foul ulcers of all kinds.

1. The uſe of cauſtics in cancers and foul ulcers is very ancient, and univerſal. But I believe *arſenic* to be the moſt efficacious of any that has ever been uſed. It is the baſis of Plunkett's and probably of Guy's well known cancer powders. The great art of applying it ſucceſsfully, is to dilute and mix it in ſuch a manner as to mitigate the violence of its action. Dr. Martin's compoſition was happily calculated for this purpoſe. It gave leſs pain than the common or lunar cauſtic. It excited a moderate inflammation, which ſeparated the morbid from the ſound parts, and promoted a plentiful efflux of humours to the ſore during its application. It ſeldom produced an eſcar; hence it inſinuated itſelf into the deepeſt receſſes of the cancers, and frequently ſeparated thoſe fibres in an unbroken ſtate, which are generally called the roots of the cancer. Upon this account, I think, in an ulcerated cancer it is to be preferred to the knife. It has no action upon the ſound ſkin. This Dr. Hall proved by confining a ſmall quantity of it upon his arm for many hours. In thoſe caſes where Dr. Martin uſed it to extract cancerous or ſchirrous tumors that were not ulcerated, I have reaſon to believe that he always broke the ſkin with Spaniſh flies.

2. The arſenic uſed by the doctor was the pure white arſenic. I ſhould ſuppoſe from the examination I made of the powder with the eye, that the proportion of arſenic to the vegetable powder, could not be more than one fortieth part of the whole compound. I have reaſon to think the doctor employed different vegetable ſubſtances at different times. The vegetable matter with which the arſenic was combined in the powder which I uſed in my experiments, was probably nothing more than the powder of the root and berries of the ſolanum lethale, or deadly nightſhade. As the principal, and perhaps the only, deſign of the vegetable addition was to blunt the activity of the arſenic, I ſhould ſuppoſe that the ſame proportion of common wheat flour as the doctor uſed of his cauſtic vegetables, would anſwer nearly the ſame purpoſe. In thoſe caſes where the doctor applied a feather dipped in a liquid to the ſore of his patient, I have no doubt but his phial contained nothing but a weak ſolution of arſenic in water. This is no new method of applying arſenic to foul ulcers. Dr. Way, of Wilmington, has ſpoken in the higheſt terms to me of a waſh for foulneſſes on the ſkin, as well as old ulcers, prepared by boiling an ounce of white arſenic in two quarts of water to three pints, and applying it once or twice a day.

3. I mentioned formerly that Dr. Martin was often unſucceſsful in the application of his powder. This was occaſioned by his uſing it indiſcriminately in *all* caſes. In ſchirrous and cancerous tumours, the knife ſhould always be preferred to the cauſtic. In cancerous ulcers, attended with a ſcrophulous or bad habit of body, ſuch particularly as have their ſeat in the neck, in the breaſts of females, and in the axillary glands, it can only protract the patient's miſery. Moſt of the cancerous ſores cured by Dr. Martin were ſeated on the noſe or cheeks, or upon the ſurface or extremities of the body. It remains yet to diſcover a cure for cancers that taint the fluids, or infect the whole lymphatic ſyſtem. This cure I apprehend muſt be ſought for in diet, or in the long uſe of ſome internal medicine.

To pronounce a diſeaſe incurable, is often to render it ſo. The intermitting fever, if left to itſelf, would probably prove frequently, and perhaps more ſpeedily fatal than cancers. And as cancerous tumours and ſores are often neglected, or treated improperly by injudicious people, from an apprehenſion that they are incurable, (to which the frequent advice of phyſicians 'to let them alone,' has no doubt contributed) perhaps the introduction of arſenic into regular practice as a remedy for cancers, may invite to a more early application to phyſicians, and thereby prevent the deplorable caſes that have been mentioned, which are often rendered ſo by delay or unſkilful management.

4. It is not in cancerous ſores only that Dr. Martin's powder has been found to do ſervice. In ſores of all kinds, and from a variety of cauſes, where they have been attended with fungous fleſh or callous edges, I have uſed the doctor's powder with advantage.

I flatter myſelf that I ſhall be excuſed in giving this detail of a *quack* medicine, when the ſociety reflect that it was from the inventions and temerity of quacks, that phyſicians have derived ſome of their moſt active and uſeful medicines.

SPRINGFIELD, (New-Hampſhire) Auguſt 15.

There ſeems at this day, to be a general diſcontent and diſſatisfaction among the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, with reſpect to the preſent mode of government; and from reports now in circulation among the people here, it is much to be feared, that meaſures will be taken, which, inſtead of alleviating our diſtreſſes, will plung us into a *general* ſcene of wretchedneſs. — It is not denied by any one, that the country in general is greatly diſtreſſed; and it is ardently wiſhed ſome method of ſpeedy relief might be deviſed; but let us be conſiſtent with our conduct—let us not adopt meaſures diſgraceful to a people who have lately ſo diſtinguiſhed themſelves in arms. A ſubverſion of the courts of juſtice would moſt certainly be a ruinous ſtep. Our burthens ariſe not from theſe courts, and therefore can not be redreſſed by the ſubverſion of them. Redreſs of grievances, falls not within the province of courts, inſtituted only for the execution of law, but it belongs to the legiſlature. To the legiſlature therefore let application be made, either in way of decent petition, or by inſtructions to our Repreſentatives.— That any ſhould have in idea the *abolition* of public and private debts, we are not willing to ſuppoſe; and the man that can conceive any ſuch intentions, muſt be entirely void of principle, and as far removed from every virtuous ſentiment, as he is from the love of government. Such a man is not capable of being reaſoned with. If there are ſuch beings among us, government is on their account, of ſo much greater importance. —— Should the courts of juſtice be ſubverted, a horrid ſcene would ſoon inſue. All ſecurity would be at an end, riot, confuſion and bloodſhed would immediately take place. So fatal would be ſuch a ſtep, that it is preſumed, the people of property, of virtue, of conſideration and diſcernment, will unite to prevent its taking place. And it is the wiſh of every benevolent man, that the inſurgents, for their own ſakes, would think no more of deſtroying government by force. They have hitherto been treated with lenity. The vengeance that comes ſlowly falls heavily.—— One great greviance complained of, is 'the weight of taxes.' It is granted that taxes are heavy; and it is hoped government will exerciſe all reaſonable forbearance. But though they are a *burthen* we are not ſure they ought to be called a *greviance*. They are the undavoidable conſequence of a long and expenſive war, which was undertaken with the general voice of the people, who chooſe it in preference to an abject ſubmiſſion to the demands of a Britiſh Court. When we declared war we knew it might be long; and if long, would certainly be very expenſive; and now to complain of thoſe burthens, which we agreed to take on ourſelves, as the eaſier alternative is an inconſiſtency diſhonorable to Americans. ——But it is ſaid, 'the debt has been unneceſſarily increaſed by a miſapplication of the public money.' Of this matter few of us are competent judges; however, let us view it with candour, and perhaps we ſhall alter our ſentiments. The aggregate ſum of the whole debt of the United States is eighteen millions of pounds ſterling. The debt of Great-Britain before the war was about one hundred and thirty millions, which they increaſed during the war, to the enormous ſum of two hundred and eighty millions. Now if Britain, already provided with ſhips, troops and military ſtores of every kind, increaſed their duties as much as one hundred and fifty millions it is ſtrange, that we, who were deſtitute of every thing, and had every thing to procure, under every diſadvantage, and who, for ſeveral of the firſt years of the war, paid almoſt no taxes at all, have incured a debt of eighteen millions? Certainly not. ——Another matter of complaint is, that 'our government is too expenſive.' It may be ſo; but who ſhall remedy it? Not the courts of juſtice, or a *particular county*; but the people at large, in ſome orderly, regular way.——We purchaſed Independence with our blood; let us not raſhly throw it away. We cannot exchange it for any thing ſhort of ſlavery. Will this be better? The Conſtitution, doubtleſs, might be mended; but let us not be too haſty. Let experience have time to give us light. The large tracts of unappropriated lands, if properly diſpoſed of, will certainly be ſufficient to diſcharge the public debt; but this muſt be a work of time. In the mean while, let us chooſe our rulers with caution and deliberation: wiſdom, integrity and frugality ſhould be regarded as important characteriſtics. Providence has done for us as much as we aſked. We have ſeen moſt wonderful interpoſitions. We have been carried ſucceſsfully through a more difficult and hazardous war. Our Independece is eſtabliſhed on the broadeſt baſis. We are placed in a country favourable to all uſeful commerce. We have for

many years been bleſt with fruitful and healthful ſeaſons. Every civil and religious previlege, that any people ever enjoyed, is indulged to us. And what more ſhall we expect from Providence? Muſt Heaven now work miracles for us? Muſt fiſhes be ſent to our hook with money in their mouths to pay our tribute? No——human prudence, frugality and induſtry muſt here do their part.

WORCESTER, (*Maſſachuſetts*) Auguſt 14.

On Thurſday laſt there was a full meeting of the Inhabitants of this town, who were aſſembled in conſequence of an invitation given them to ſend a delegate to a county convention. The town, ſenſible that no ſuch body as a convention is known in the conſtitution, and judging all proceeding in that way to be unneceſſary and illegal, and of dangerous tendency to the government at large, voted, by a great majority, not to ſend; indeed, there were but eight or nine hands in favour of the motion for ſending a delegate. We hear that ſeveral other reſpectable towns have come to the ſame reſolution.

Several of the moſt learned and ſenſible men, in this and the neighbouring ſtates, we hear, have, by requeſt, given their opinion on the 19th article of the bill of rights. Their opinion is, that it by no means warrants the aſſembling of the people by conventions, and that all ſuch meetings are not only illegal, but tend to promote anarchy and confuſion in the Commonwealth. If this is the caſe, thoſe who are zealous for ſuch meetings would do well to conſider the conſequences, and fly from impending evil.

We are informed that a perſon in this Commonwealth, who owed a gentleman in New-port, Rhode-Iſland, nearly the ſum of 100l. in ſolid coin, took a few goods to the value of about 70 dollars, carried them to Providence, and ſold them at auction for paper money, to the amount of the nominal ſum which he owed his creditor, and then had the wickedneſs and effrontery to go and tender it to the perſon he owed, as an equivalent for the debt.

A correſpondent who has heard much ſaid in favour of the ſubjects of Great-Britain recovering not only the principal but the intereſt of debts due to them from the inhabitants of the United States, aſſerts, that in the Britiſh Colonies of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunſwick, the law is ſhut againſt the recovery (even the principal) of a debt due to a citizen of theſe States, and thinks, that while this is the caſe, no cauſe of complaint can exiſt againſt us, even if we were to deny paying not only the intereſt, but the pricipal alſo, of all debts due to the ſubjects of Great-Britain.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 21.

On Thurſday arrived the Spaniſh Snow St. Franciſco de Paula, Capt. Paul Vidal, from the Havanna, for Cadiz---ſhe has put in here in diſtreſs. The following particulars of an audacious robbery committed on ſaid veſſel, a few days after ſhe left the Havanna, are extracted from the proteſt made by the Captain and crew ſince their arrival. About three P. M. on the firſt inſtant, coming through the Bahama Streights, a ſloop bore down to her, fired a gun, and hoiſted dark blue or black colours. The Spaniſh Captain in return hoiſted his. When the ſloop hailed, where from and whither bound, the anſwer was from the Havanna for Cadiz. The ſloop then fired a ſecond gun, ordered the Capt to hoiſt out his boat and come on board, or he would ſink the veſſel. This was complied with, the Capt. and four of his men went on board. On coming on board they were much abuſed, and confined in the fore part of the ſloop, when fourteen men armed with piſtols and cutlaſſes immediately boarded the ſnow, where they ſeized the remainder of the crew and confined them forward, and placed a centry over them.-----They then commenced plundering, went into the cabin, took every thing that appeared valuable; they broke open a large cheſt that contained money, on freight, for ſundry perſons at Cadiz, to the amount of THIRTY THREE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED and FORTY-NINE DOLLARS, in gold and ſilver, as regiſterd at the Havanna---This they put into their long-boat, with ten ſmall cheſts and four boxes of ſugar, which they carried on board the ſloop, and returned again to the ſnow, commencing a ſecond plunder, when every trunk and cheſt in the cabin was broke open and rifled,---the ſailors trunks did not even eſcape a ſearch, they robbed them of all that was valuable, gold and ſilver ſhoe-buckles, linen, &c. &c.---they then ſtove four pipes, which proved to be water, in hopes of more treaſure, and took away the poultry, ſhip-ſtores, &c.---During the time they were committing the villainy, the crew ſuſtained much abuſe, and one of them had his hand cut by a cutlaſs.-----Their long-boat not being ſufficient to carry off their plunder, they took the ſnow's yawl, with which and their own boat they went off.---About ten at night they permitted the Captain and his four men to return to the ſnow, exchanging their long-boat for the ſnow's yawl.

Deſcription of the SLOOP:

She mounted ten carriage guns, is about 80 tons burthen; white bottom and black ſides; navigated by forty men, of whom ſix or ſeven only were white, the reſt black.---It was impoſſible to diſcover what nation they were---the language they made uſe of was a mixture of Engliſh, French, Spaniſh and Dutch. It is to be wiſhed that ſuch attrocious villainy may not go long unpuniſhed, and that meaſures will be taken, if poſſible, to detect theſe depraved wretches, whoſe actions degrade human nature.

By very recent advices from the frontiers of Georgia, it is aſſured, that the Spaniards have reſtrained the Indians from continuing the war they had begun againſt our ſettlers; and that Colonel O'Neil, the Governor of Penſacola, who has been particularly attentive to the preſervation of peace, had obliged ſome of the Indian chiefs to come to him for the ſame ſalutary purpoſe. Mr. M'Murphy, it is ſaid, was ſent by the ſtate of Georgia to reconcile the Indians, but the chiefs being abſent, obliged him to wait for their return; in the mean time hoſtilities ceaſed.

Auguſt 24. The modes of puniſhment for petit larcenies, ſays a correſpondent, adopted by the civil authority of this city, reflect the higheſt honors upon the good judgment of that reſpectable body.-----There are now in the city a number of thieves, gamblers, &c. chained to each other at the public works, ſeveral of whom were obliged to work in the petit maitre habits in which they were detected when committing their reſpective villainies. Thus thoſe individuals, who at large would be nuiſances and ſcare-crows to the community, are rendered ſubſervient.

A letter from Stewart Dean, Eſq; commander of the ſloop Clinton, (from this port for Canton in China) to his friend in this city, mentions his ſafe arrival at St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, on the African coaſt, after a paſſage of only thirty-two days.

A traveller from the eaſtward informs, that the towns of Providence and Newport, Rhode-Iſland, make a moſt doleful appearance, half the ſhops being ſhut, and little or no kind of buſineſs brought to paſs. The corners of the ſtreets are crowded with paper money politicians of oppoſed ideas, chatting like magpies; and, between them both, the poor legiſlature is mauled and bruiſed without mercy; by the one party for making the accurſed tender and penal acts, and the other for not carrying them into execution now they are formed. Many of the inhabitants have been greatly diſtreſſed, county conventions called to remonſtrate, &c. and what will be the iſſue is difficult to determine.

Great was the ſtruggle in this ſtate thus to make our money a legal tender in all caſes;------happy for New York that the plan was fruſtrated, otherwiſe ſhould we alſo have been thrown into a ſimilar conſternation with Rhode-Iſland-----Inſtead of this---may we ever glory in the exultation----our late emiſſion paſſes univerſally equal with gold and ſilver, and is catched at with avidity even by ſtrangers. New-York has ever had the honor of ſupporting the credit of their paper emiſſion; witneſs, that of the former war with France never loſt its credit at all; and it is not doubted but this infant will continue to hold a dignified ſtation in the commonwealth of currencies, and be ever honored with the right hand ſeat in the brillaint ſociety of coins.

The following has been paſted up at the Coffee-Houſe, in this city, ever ſince Saturday laſt.

A CAUTION.

To the MERCHANTS *and* TRADERS *of* New-York.

WHEREAS, by undoubted intelligence, information is obtained from Rhode-Iſland, of a combination of the abettors of their iniquitous paper money in the country towns, who, having failed in their credit with the merchants of that ſtate, are now appointing agents to repair to this city, to endeavour, by an offer of ſupplying quantities of flaxſeed, barley and cheeſe, delivered in the fall, to obtain a credit for Weſt-India and other goods here.

This therefore is intended as a hint to our good citizens, to beware of any connections with ſuch agents, as no reliance can be placed in the fulfilment of the contracts of men, who are ſanctioned by the laws of their country to violate their engagements with impunity, and who have not ſcrupled to diſcharge ſimilar contracts, entered into laſt ſeaſon with their own citizens, with paper money which has greatly depreciated.

Be wiſe by times, and attend to the admonitions of

AMOR PATRIÆ.

TRENTON, *Auguſt* 21.

A correſpondent remarks, that in the rage for paper-money, which has infected the people and councils of ſeveral ſtates in the union, one very intereſting miſtake is committed, to wit, in making it local. It certainly ought to be general, and not limited. How very ridiculous is it to hear people aſk, Does our money paſs in your ſtate? How will the money of ſuch a ſtate paſs in ſuch another ſtate? Will ſuch a paper go in this city or the other town? Such things place us in an inferior light, and expoſe us to the ſcorn of people of reflection. But we are like the children of the world; we muſt be taught by experience. This will in the end inform us, that a paper medium in this country muſt be general, and emitted by the United States at large.

PITTSBURGH, *Auguſt* 5.

We are requeſted to inform the public that the Moravian Indians, who formerly reſided on Muſkinghum, have returned from their captivity as far back as Giahawga, where they are now encamped, and purpoſe to return to their former abode in the fall.---The great diſtreſſes theſe people have underwent, was occaſioned by their attachment to the cauſe of America; it is therefore hoped they will received every aſſiſtance from the inhabitants of this country.

Auguſt 12. The following ſpeech was received in this town from the Indian Chief, Cornplanter, addreſſed to General Butler, dated at Venango, Auguſt 5, 1786, which is couched in the following manner.

"I have been at New-York at the treaty, and have returned to this place; you told me that I ſhould make peace with the back Indians, for which I ſhall do all in my power: it has now been ſeventeen days ſince I held a council at Buffalo Creek, with the Shawaneſe, Wiandots, Munſees, Delawares, Cherokees and Chippawas, but as they requeſted another council might be held when the leaves get red on the trees at the Shawaneſe towns, when they would let us know their minds; if they are not peaceable, we, the ſix nations, will endeavour to make them ſo. The treaty at the Shawaneſe towns will be held in two weeks from this date. I have now been all round, and am quite tired. I was uſed very well, and have done all in my power to make peace.

"While the treaty was holding a Captain John Brant, an Indian, came from England, and told us that the Engliſh had made a peace with America, and if the Indians was not peaceable, they muſt put up with the conſequence.

CORNPLANTER."

By late intelligence from Kentucky we are informed that the Indians continue their practice of plundering the inhabitants; that about the middle of May laſt they came into the neighbourhood of Stroud's, and ſtole a number of horſes; but being purſued by a party, under the command of Captain M'Entire, three of the Indians and a white woman were killed, and the horſes retaken, together with the Indian baggage, arms and ammunition: that in a very ſhort time after the Indians killed and ſcalped a white woman, who lived near a place called Crab Orchards.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 30.

By Capt. Savage, arrived here from Cork, we learn that ſeveral veſſels have been ſeiz'd there, for a breach of ſome of their new laws of trade, among which are the brig ------, Capt. Bull, from Hartford, who arrived at Cork the 2d of July, and ſeized under pretence of her having rum on board in ſmaller caſks than was allowed by law; the ſhip Liberty, Capt. Devees, from this port, for having, as is ſaid, ſold part of a hogſhead of tobacco on the coaſt to ſome pretended fiſhermen; and the brig Queen of France, Capt. Sheffield, from Rhode-Iſland, which was condemned and ſold.

By the above accounts, we ſee the ſame game is playing in Ireland as in the Weſt-Indies, and on the moſt frivolous pretences the American property is ſeized and condemned, in every port where Britain has the leaſt authority. How long will America tamely ſubmit to the impoſitions of Britain and her raſcally Cuſtom-Houſe officers---perhaps when our merchants are ruined and our trade extinct, we ſhall then give power to Congreſs, and call on them, when too late, for the *lex talionis*.

Captains Stillwell and Stocker, in ſhips from this port, arrived at Cork the 28th of June.

Capt. Towers, in a brig with paſſengers, ſailed from Cork for this port about two weeks before Capt. Savage, and may be hourly expected.

Extract of a letter from Cork, July 10, 1786.

"When any of your veſſels are bound to this kingdom, we would recommend to you to give a very particular charge to your Capt. and every perſon on board your veſſel, not to ſell any article out of the veſſel on the coaſt or in port. There are at this time a number of veſſels with their cargoes under ſeizure, and ſome have been condemned---It is now the practice of the officers on this coaſt to keep boats out in diſguiſe to purchaſe, and when the veſſel gets into port, the chaps who bought prove the facts, by which many honeſt men have been ruined of late. The revenue laws are now ſo ſevere (and we cannot help ſaying unjuſt) that not only the veſſel, but the goods on board are condemned, on its being proved the ſmalleſt quantity is ſold out of the veſſel. We now hand you an abſtract of our late revenue law, which is proper for all maſters of veſſels to be acquainted with.

"It is enacted, 'That if any veſſel with tobacco, tea, coffee, wine, rum, brandy, or any other ſpirits, ſhall put into any port in this kingdom, except the port ſhe is bound to, which muſt be done by unavoidable diſtreſs; of which diſtreſs the maſter or other proper officer muſt, on arrival in ſuch port, haven or creek, give notice and proof before the collector or chief officer of her diſtreſs, and alſo of all the goods ſhe has on board, otherwiſe ſaid veſſel, with all the goods on board, ſhall be forfeited."

A commercial treaty, it is confidently aſſerted, is now on foot between the courts of Madrid and the United States: his Catholic majeſty, on his part, entreats that the navigation of the Miſſiſſippi may be guaranteed to him for a certain Period; in lieu of which, it is propoſed to open all the ports of Old Spain to American veſſels, to treat us, with reſpect to duties, as the moſt favored nation, to allow our weſtern planters the liberty of bringing *tobacco* to New-Orleans for ſale, and to permit the exportation of ſpecie free from impoſt or duty. The particulars of this important negociation, it is expected, will tranſpire in a few days, as our miniſter of foreign affairs, to whom the buſineſs was committed, has already given in his report to Congreſs.

A letter from Drontheim, in Norway, ſays, that the ſeverity of the weather has deſtroyed every thing in that country; that 200 ſail of veſſels, of different nations, were blocked up all the winter in that harbour, and it is feared that moſt of them have received conſiderable damage. The letter alſo ſays, that many poor families are ſtarving for the neceſſaries of life; that the diſtreſſes of the poor have been laid before the king at Copenhagen, but as every thing was ſcarce in Denmark as it is in Norway, no aſſiſtance has yet been ſent them, and many of the people are ſeeking for bread in ſome other part of the world.

Extract of a letter from Pittſburgh, dated July 24. 1786.

"There are here at preſent a great number of Indians of different tribes: among them are ſome Wiandots, and will ſoon be followed by all the hunters of that nation: alſo the chiefs of five of the ſix nations, with a great number of their people, who intend to remain and hunt in this quarter till the arrival of Corn Planter. He has ſent blind Captain Sam before him to the commander here with four ſtrings of white wampum and a ſpeech, that ſubſtantially is as follows:-------"That he will ſtand the firm ally of our people, and help them againſt all nations that will not liſten and adhere to the intereſt of the United States; that he has brought over five of the ſix nations to join him, likewiſe the Wiandots, and that he is engaged at preſent in a grand council held at the Latches, to hear what they ſay, and to improve every opportunity to favour his friends; and ſhould any tribe refuſe to join in amity with the United States and his people, he will declare war againſt them the moment we ſay ſtrike."

"Since I wrote the above, Crane, now the king of the Wiandots, with the family of Corn Planter, is landed. He ſent me word to give them what they wanted, and he would pay me on his arrival."

The writer concludes with obſerving, "There is no danger of an Indian war this ſummer. I never ſaw them ſo good natured, though there are ſometimes 50 of them about the houſe; among them are ſeveral families of ſtrange tribes, that brought ſkins with them."

A letter from Frankland, of July 24th, ſays, "You no doubt have heard of the various provocations given by that part of the Cherokee Indians that live at Chiokamogga, in murdering, at different times, in the Kentucky and Cumberland ſettlements, and on the north ſide of Holſtein. The Indians had often been warned, that the firſt bloodſhed would be taken as a declaration of hoſtilities. It apparently has that effect; for all ſeem inſtantaneouſly to be inſpired with a hoſtile mind, and I am pretty certain that in a few days 500 men will be on their march to demand the murderers. I wiſh the affair may end there; becauſe I have forebodings that all the Indians, whether friends or otherwiſe, will be involved in one general calamity. What occurs in this extraordinary caſe, I will from time to time take pleaſure in informing you."

Their Honors the Judges have appointed Circuit Courts to be held in the following counties, at the times and places herein after mentioned, viz.

For Montgomery county, at Norriſtown, 11th October next.
For Northumberland county, at Sunbury, 17th Ditto.
For Dauphin county, at Louiſburgh, 23d Ditto.

HUDSON, *Auguſt* 17.

Copy of a letter to his Excellency Benjamin Franklin, Eſquire, Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council of the ſtate of Pennſylvania; together with his Excellency's anſwer.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

ON your election to the elevated office of Preſident of the Supreme Executive Council of the commonwealth, every ſoul here acquainted with your excellency's character, and capable of reflection and ſentiment, exulted on the joyous occaſion,---from a conception that ſomething favourable to this ſettlement might yet be hoped, through the inſtrumentality of ſuch a known friend to the ſacred rights of mankind, whoſe election wrought in our imagination the affectionate epithet of a political father, would impartially conſider and weigh the oppoſite claims of his contending children, diſpenſing his ſmiles or his frowns, according to their adherence or non-adherence to thoſe pure original laws, which can neither be ſuperceded nor abrogated by human tribunals.

In the character of a father, then, would we addreſs your excellency, and complain of our grievances; we know your attention has, for many years, been occupied with greater, and more national concerns, which render it poſſible, if not probable, that you may not be duly apprized of our many and complicated ſufferings.

The diſpute, which has for a number of years ſubſiſted betwixt this ſtate and that of Connecticut, reſpecting territory, the arguments which have been urged on both ſides of the queſtion, and the decree at Trenton, are matters well known to your excellency; we humbly crave your attention, therefore, only to ſuch facts, as you may not have been duly apprized of, and which have rendered our ſituation nearly wretched and deſperate.

We have no hopes from the avaricious land jobbers of this ſtate, who have been ſeeking to ſheathe the ſword in our boſoms, and ſtrip us nearly of our all, and who, we have reaſon to think, wiſh our utter extirpation; through whoſe inſinuations the legiſlature have been made to believe, that we are a people who deſire no law, and deſerve little mercy.

Our anarchial and local ſituation has, indeed, brought hither, from the different ſtates, ſome licentious characters, by which we have been denominated a bad people by our enemies, who have had the advantage of us in repreſentation and *ex parte* hearings before council and aſſembly, and who wiſh to miſlead, to our prejudice, thoſe honorable bodies, as well as the good people of the ſtate at large.

It is true, that the moſt unexceptionable characters amongſt us, influenced by the law of ſelf-preſervation, have fought in the defence of their lives, their families, and their all, when attacked by mercileſs aſſailants; ſuch defence has been judged highly criminal, by thoſe who judge of the actions of others, good or bad, as they feed or oppoſe their own avarice; with ſuch characters revenge ſtands for juſtice. Accordingly we find, that the moſt innocent perſons among us, who have occaſion to travel through the ſtate, if they have been defenſive actors, muſt be loaded with vexatious ſuits, under pretence of debt or criminality; but for no other purpoſe, than to add a pecuniary diſtreſs to the already diſtreſſed.

Could we, free from ſuch vexatious, but expenſive, proſecutions, ſend an agent, who could be honored with an interview with your excellency, we could be able to exhibit ſuch inconteſtible facts, relative to our ſufferings, both from the land-jobbers, and a former aſſembly (influenced by them) as your excellency would hardly imagine.

Could your excellency, in ſome way, furniſh a protection for ſuch an agent, we ſhall duly acknowledge the favour, and readily embrace the opportunity; and we would hope by theſe means, to furniſh your excellency with ſuch kind of knowledge as may, through your wiſe and paternal influence, terminate in a juſt and amicable ſettlement of theſe unhappy and ruinous diſputes.

We would beg leave to mention to your excellency, that we have noticed a late act of aſſembly, entituled, "An act for quieting the diſturbances at Wyoming," &c. but how far it reſpects us, we are unable fully to determine; we ſend a petition to the hon. aſſembly accompanied with this, praying for an explanation, &c.

We wiſh to have an exiſtence in the world above that of ſlaves or beggars; and we ardently wiſh, as good citizens, to enjoy the bleſſings of the glorious conſtitution of this ſtate, and to have the laws operate among us and adminiſtered on conſtitutional principles. Theſe are the ideas, may it pleaſe your excellency, we have ever expreſſed in our addreſſes, petitions and remonſtrances,

to the hon. council and general aſſembly, ſince the decree at Trenton; conformable to which has been the general tenor of our conduct, however miſconſtrued by our enemies.

We ſubmit to your excellency the propriety of the above requeſts. Our beſt wiſhes attend your excellency in all your important truſts. May no faction in the ſtate, over which you preſide, diſturb your tranquility at the eve of life, which we hope will be crowned with every reward, which a long and moſt uſeful life has merited.

We are, may it pleaſe your excellency,
With due eſteem and reſpect, your excellency's
Moſt obedient humble ſervants,

JOHN FRANLLIN,
WILLIAM H. SMITH,
JOHN JENKINS,
} in behalf of the people.

His excellency Benjamin Franklin.

Wyoming, Feb. 25, 1786.

The above is a true copy. Teſt, John Franklin.

IN COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, June* 12, 1786.

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVED, in its time, your letter of the 15th of February laſt, written in behalf of the people ſettled at Wyoming, and requeſting the protection of government for an Agent, who might be ſent hither, to explain your grievances, &c. The requeſt appeared to us to be reaſonable, and ſuch a protection would have been immediately ſent, but that we were told that the gentleman who brought your letter, Captain Short, being in town, and well acquainted with your affairs, the giving him a hearing might poſſibly anſwer your purpoſe as well, and ſpare you expence and trouble of ſending a ſpecial Agent. He was accordingly heard before the Council, and had an opportunity of converſing ſeparately with ſeveral of the members, as well as with the members of Aſſembly, and gave ſo clear and ſo affecting an account of the ſituation of your people, their preſent diſpoſition, and former ſufferings, as inclined the government in general to ſhew them every kind of reaſonable favor. The Aſſembly accordingly took the neceſſary previous ſteps for a compliance with your requeſt, reſpecting a ſeparate county, which will probably be compleated at their next ſeſſion. But as there may be other matters neceſſary to be conſidered and diſcuſſed, in order to eſtabliſh ſolid and laſting quiet, the council have ſince judged that it might ſtill be uſeful, if your firſt propoſal of ſending an Agent hither is agreed to; and if one or more, choſen and appointed by the people, ſhould accordingly be here about the beginning of the ſeſſion, which was fixed for the 22d of Auguſt next. You may, therefore, now acquaint the ſettlers, that upon information of ſuch appointment, a paſſport or ſafe-conduct, under the great ſeal, for the perſon or perſons ſo appointed, ſhall be ſent to you, giving him or them perfect ſecurity in coming, reſiding here, and returning, from all arreſts on ſuits of any kind, and full freedom and protection from every hindrance, reſtraint or moleſtation whatſoever.

Be aſſured, gentlemen, that it will be a great pleaſure to the whole Council, as well as to myſelf in particular, if we can be inſtrumental, by juſt and reaſonable meaſures, in promoting the happineſs of ſo great a body of our people, as the ſettlers at Wyoming conſiſt of.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your friend and humble ſervant,
B. FRANKLIN, *Preſident.*

Meſſrs. John Franklin, William H. Smith and John Jenkins.

PROCEEDINGS *of the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, Auguſt 23, 3 *o'clock*, P. M.

Houſe met, and fifty-one Members being preſent, the Speaker informed them that they were a quorum.

Letters were read from two Members, ſtating, that the ſituation of their families precluded them from attending at preſent.

The Clerks then read over the unfiniſhed buſineſs:

Whereupon, Mr. Smiley remarked, that being barely a quorum, they would not proceed to any buſineſs of importance: he alſo preſented a petition; when Mr. Lollar moved, that, as it was cuſtomary, a committee ſhould be appointed to inform the council, that the houſe was met, and ready to receive any buſineſs they might have to lay before them:

For which purpoſe Mr. Evans and himſelf were appointed.

The Houſe then adjourned until next day 3 o'clock.

THURSDAY, Auguſt 24, 1786. P. M.

The Houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

The committee appointed yeſterday to inform council of the meeting of the Houſe, made report,

That they had performed that duty, and received information that council would lay before the Houſe to-morrow what buſineſs they ſhould deem neceſſary.

Mr. Smilie moved, that a committee be appointed to inſpect the files of the Houſe, and report therefrom ſuch buſineſs as may be requiſite to be taken up this ſeſſion: whereupon Mr. Irvine, Mr. Hubley and Mr. Smilie were appointed.

Some members wiſhed to adjourn: Mr. Whitehill ſaid he was no advocate for loſing time; he knew there was a great deal of buſineſs on the files to go through, perhaps more than could be finiſhed this ſeſſion, and therefore did not wiſh to adjourn, but would, if there was a Houſe after the abſence of the committee juſt appointed, wiſh to proceed immediately to ſuch buſineſs as was thought proper.

The Speaker then informed, as ſeveral members had come in who were not preſent at the calling of the roll, that they were ſtill a quorum.

Mr. Lollar ſaid, he had thought to move the Houſe to adjourn, until the meſſage from Council could be laid before them; but as there ſtill remained a ſufficient number of members on the floor, he ſhould not.

Mr. Lutz moved for the third reading of the bill for incorporating the German Reformed Congregation in the borough of Reading, in the county of Berks; which was debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be engroſſed.

A member moved, that the bill for incorporating the Preſbyterian Congregation in the borough of Carliſle, in the county of Cumberland, might be read the third time; which, on reading by paragraphs, a debate aroſe, reſpecting the filling up of a blank with a certain ſum to be held by the truſtees of the congregation.

It was moved to fill up with £1000.

Mr. Lollar thought it was too much, and the Houſe had been long in the habit of granting only £500 on theſe occaſions; therefore moved that no more than that ſum be inſerted.

A member obſerved, that the houſe had allowed ſeveral different ſums, frequently £1000, and ſometimes leſs; now, as this is a very large congregation, he was of opinion that £1000 was by no means too much.

Mr. Whitehill ſaid, that to be ſure ſome ſocieties had been ſo indulged, but not lately; for it had been long their cuſtom to allow £500 only, which certainly is full enough.

Mr. Lollar. As this congregation is ſo large, they will have the leſs occaſion for ſo great a ſum; and why then put ſo much more into the hands of people than they want? It is only inducing them to appropriate it improperly.

Motion being put, it was ordered to be filled up £500, and the bill to be engroſſed for the purpoſe of being enacted.

The committee appointed this afternoon to inſpect the files of the houſe, &c. made in part their report, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Smilie moved the ſecond reading of a bill for incorporating the Preſbyterian Church of Middle Octarara, in Bart township, in the county of Lancaſter:

Mr. Whitehill obſerved, that as it could not be gone through this ſeſſion, it was unneceſſary to take it up; if they did, there would be no time for public conſideration.

My Smilie thought himſelf very unfortunate in not being able to get it read a ſecond time during the laſt ſeſſion, that it might then have been printed: he loſt that opportunity, to oblige ſome gentlemen who wanted other matters forwarded; and now, tho' the people were very urgent for it, and expect its finiſhing, it muſt be again deferred. He knew no harm it would be to publiſh it this ſeſſion, that the congregation might then have it in their hands, and could be in time to offer their objections.

Mr. Whitehill. I had reaſon to think it would not be neceſſary for me to riſe again.

The Speaker ſaid Mr. Smilie was perfectly in order; that any gentleman might call the ſecond reading of a bill, and the time for debate was after it was taken up, not now.

Mr. Whitehill. As I ſaid before, there will not be time ſufficient for printing and conſidering, nor will the people pay the expence; will the Houſe take up the ſame bill for a third reading during this ſeſſion?---no, they will not. You are deſtroying the very intention of the conſtitution by this practice. If you make a rule of this kind, you will certainly get into very great difficulties. I go further: a member may appeal to this as a precedent, and inſiſt upon his buſineſs going on equal with that of other gentlemen, and with reaſon. Surely, the gentleman would not attempt to have it paſſed this ſeſſion: if he does I ſhall oppoſe it to the utmoſt of my abilities; therefore hope it may not be brought forward.

Mr. Smilie. I will narrow this matter. As for the expence, that lies with me; but as the danger is ſo great for want of time for conſidering this bill, I wiſh to get it printed immediately, that the concerned may more fully aſcertain their objections. I will alſo eaſe the gentleman of his fears, for I do not intend to urge the paſſing of it this ſeſſion, therefore, I think I may be indulged.

Motion carried: the bill was read and ordered to be tranſcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

Mr. Craig moved for the ſecond reading of the bill for incorporating the Preſbyterian Congregation in Londonderry township, Dauphin county.

Mr. Whitehill. I do not want to give trouble to the Houſe, but I cannot ſit ſtill and ſee gentlemen get into this habit. Does the gentleman mean to get the bill paſſed this ſeſſion? if not, it is ſurely employing time, and giving trouble for no purpoſe; nor will the people pay the expence. We are doing very wrong, I fear-----indeed we go too faſt.

Mr. Fitzſimons. I really think there is great impropriety in this procedure: the conſtitution, ſir, is clear that no bill ſhall be paſſed the ſame ſeſſion in which it is read a ſecond time, except in caſes of the moſt urgent neceſſity: this ſurely cannot be called one. You do not know, ſir, how far this deviation may lead you: you will be told hereafter in matters of greater conſequence, "paſs this, it is the practice of the Houſe," and then we may wiſh this precedent had not been made. By perſiſting in this track we ſhall be greatly embarraſſed, and even now we are only waſting time, which might be otherwiſe employed. I thought the gentleman who ſpoke laſt had ſaid enough to ſhew the impropriety and prevent the continuance in this practice.

Mr. Craig wiſhed to be on the ſame footing with this bill, as Mr. Smilie had been on with his---but the Houſe rejected his motion.

A member called up the bill for incorporating the Baptiſt Congregation, in New Britain township, county of Bucks, to a third reading, which was read by paragraphs, and ordered to be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of being enacted.

A petition and remonſtrance from a number of the inhabitants of the lower end of York county was preſented, remonſtrating againſt a bill now before the Houſe, entituled, "An Act to diſcharge and annul the declaration of truſt relating to the Scots Preſbyterian Church, in the city of Philadelphia, &c. and praying that the ſame may not be paſſed into a law.

Read and ordered to lie on the table.

A petition was preſented from a majority of the members of the Scots Preſbyterian Church in this city, praying that the deciſion of their differences may be left to the ſupreme court.

Read and ordered to lie on the table.

Another petition and Repreſentation from the Aſſociate Congregation of Pequea and Brandywine, in Lancaſter county, to the ſame purpoſe as the two preceding ones, was preſented.

Read and ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from Margaret Smith, wife of Frederick Smith, of the city of Philadelphia, Eſq; was preſented, ſetting forth that ſhe was ſeized in fee, at the time of her marriage, of certain meſſuages, land and tenements, in the city and county of Philadelphia, which by articles were veſted in truſtees for ſecurring them to her ſeparate uſe: that ſhe has an advantageous offer made her to purchaſe a part of her ſaid eſtate, and has applied to the truſtees to join her in ſale thereof; but doubts have ariſen whether they are ſufficiently authoriſed to make a title to the ſame; therefore praying leave to bring in a bill to authoriſe the ſaid truſtees, in conjunction with the petitioner and her huſband, to convey the ſame.

Read and ordered to lie on the table.

The Houſe adjourned until half paſt 9 to-morrow.

IN CONGRESS, Auguſt 22, 1786.

ON the Report of a Committee, to whom was referred a report of the board of treaſury, relative to the iſſue of indents to the ſtate of Pennſylvania,

Reſolved, That the acts of Congreſs of the 27th and 28th of April, 1784, do not authoriſe any ſtate to pay certificates or diſcounts of intereſt on the domeſtic debt, to an amount exceeding one quarter part of the ſums or balances then due from the ſeveral ſtates to compleat a moiety of the requiſition of the 30th October, 1781, for eight millions of dollars.

Reſolved, That the board of treaſury be and hereby are authoriſed and directed to give orders for the continuation of the iſſue of indents of intereſt in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, agreeably to the requiſition of the 27th September laſt: provided that ſuch emiſſion of indents be not conſidered as warranting that conſtruction of the requiſition of 27th and 28th April, 1784, which the ſtate has thought proper to make, and by which conſtruction 86,658 dollars in ſpecie, due to the United States upon that requiſition, has not been provided for in the legiſlative act of the ſaid ſtate of the 8 h March laſt.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

In conſequence of the above reſolution of Congreſs, and by orders of the board of treaſury, intereſt in indents is now paying on certificates of liquidated debts and on loan-office certificates, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

THOMAS SMITH, Com. Cont. Loan-Office.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on the 13th inſt. a Molatto fellow, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, middling long buſhey hair, combs it back, had on a tow linen ſhirt and frock, two pair of trowſers, one of which is ſtriped. It is likely he will change his name from Jem to ſomething elſe, as he has done before on the like occaſion, it is conjectured he will make for ſome ſea-port, as he has been to the Weſt-Indies, and wiſhes to be there again. Whover takes up ſaid molatto, and ſecures him in any gaol, and gives information to his maſter at Elizabethtown, in New-Jerſey, or brings him home, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonoble charges, by me

Auguſt 17, 1786. JACOB WINANS.

A MESSAGE *from the* PRESIDENT *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *to the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Gentlemen,

HEREWITH will be laid before you a number of communications made by Congreſs and particular ſtates ſince your laſt meeting. Theſe we recommend to your conſideration, and eſpecially the requiſition of Congreſs for our quota of the fœderal ſupply for the year 1786. It is to the honor of Pennſylvania, that ſhe has hitherto been behind none of the ſtates in ready compliance with ſuch requiſitions, and we have no doubt but you will take care to provide that this part of our character ſhall continue undiminiſhed; the due ſupport of our general government, and the punctual diſcharge of our foreign obligations, being of eſſential importance to the welfare and ſecurity of the whole union.

Some farther progreſs has been made in the negociation with the ſtates of Delaware and Maryland ſince your laſt ſeſſion---Commiſſioners have been appointed --an interview propoſed-- and every inclination to meet this commonwealth on the ground of reciprocal advantage diſcovered.

Having obſerved that the act paſſed on the twenty-ſecond day of September 1785, entituled, "An Act for the relief of officers, ſoldiers and ſeamen, who, in the courſe of the late war, have been wounded or otherwiſe diſabled in the ſervice of this ſtate or of the United States," is liable to many and great abuſes, and that it has in ſome inſtances, fallen within our own knowledge, been made to operate on very improper ſubjects,---We are of opinion that a reviſal thereof ſhould take place as early as poſſible, and ſuch alteration made, as will moſt effectually prevent any miſapplication of the benevolence of government.

Among the papers ſent you are ſome which relate to the people of Wyoming---We expect that theſe ſettlers will ſend agents hither to repreſent to your honorable houſe their preſent ſituation.

B. FRANKLIN.

Council-Chamber, Philadelphia, Auguſt 25, 1786.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to the free and independent Electors of the county of Montgomery, That a County Meeting is propoſed to be held at the houſe of Captain Chriſtian Steer, in the townſhip of Whitemarſh, on Saturday, the 30th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to fix upon a ticket for Repreſentatives in the General Aſſembly, and other officers for the enſuing year, according to our old cuſtom, before the General Election.

Auguſt 29, 1786.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 22, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, at the Old Coffee-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 2d day of September next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a two ſtory Frame Meſſuage, and Lot or Piece of Ground, ſituate, lying and being in the townſhip of the Northern-Liberties, and county of Philadelphia; containing in front on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Frankford 40 feet, and in length or depth 100 feet: bounded by lands of Sarah Maſters, and the Frankford road aforeſaid; ſubject to a ground-rent of 7 l. per annum. This place is a good ſtand for a tradeſman or a ſtore: taken in execution, and ſold as the property of John Mears, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 26, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public SALE, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 5th of September next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain three ſtory brick Meſſuage or Tenement, and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between Race (or Saſſafras) and Arch (or Mulberry) ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on Front-ſtreet 16 feet, and extending in depth 188 feet, then widening on the ſouth ſide thereof 15 feet to the breadth of 31 feet, and extending ſaid breadth 27 feet; bounded northward by a meſſuage and lot of ground of Edward Stiles, weſtward by ground of Iſaac Hazlehurſt, ſouthward by ground of Robert Bethel, and eaſtward by Front-ſtreet aforeſaid; ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of 41. 10s. payable to the eſtate of Elizabeth Norris, deceaſed, and alſo the payment of 10 buſhels of wheat annually to the Truſtees of the Univerſity of the ſtate of Pennſylvania. The ſaid houſe has been lately put in compleat repair, the yard paved and garden paled. There is a new ſtable and chair-houſe erected on the lot, and alſo has the privilege and free uſe of a three feet alley, leading into Front-ſtreet, and of one other alley of about eight feet wide into Gilbert's alley. Taken in execution and ſold as the property of George A. Baker, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

To be Sold at private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION; ſituate in Briſtol townſhip Philadelphia county, and adjoining the Old York road, about 6 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and one mile and a half from Germantown; contains 84 acres of land, which is very high and healthy, and commands an elegant and extenſive proſpect of the river Delaware and the Jerſey ſhore, Germantown, &c. There are on the premiſes, a convenient houſe, with three rooms on a floor below and four above, a new ſtone kitchen, a well of good water near the door, a ſtone ſpring houſe with a never failing ſpring of water, a frame barn almoſt new, well finiſhed, with a floor, cow-houſe, and ſtable, each end 22 by 32 feet; likewiſe, a chair-houſe and ſtable, two large gardens with a variety of fruit trees, a good bearing orchard of choice fruit; the ſoil is good for all kinds of grain, a ſufficient quantity of meadow, watered by good ſprings, and woodland; the greateſt part of the premiſes is now under good poſt and rail fence. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe the whole, or part, may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

MATTHEW INGRAM.

N. B. There is a row of very large walnut trees from the road to the houſe. ‡ July 12.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, laſt night, an iron grey HORSE, rather black, about 15 hands high, round bodied and handſome made, a natural trotter, and accuſtomed to the gears, ſix years old laſt ſpring, no particular mark but rather greyer about the head, and like the form of a compaſs in his forehead, middling long dock, and towards the top white. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, ſo as the thief may be proſecuted to conviction, ſhall have the above reward, or Three Pounds for the horſe only, by me

Auguſt 19, 1786. ¶ WILLIAM HAMILTON.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living at the Governor's Mill, on the Germantown road, on the 20th of June laſt, a ſlea bitten grey MARE, of a middling ſize, 8 years old, has a ſhort tail, a ſlit on her right ear; alſo an iron grey Colt with her, with a white ſtar in the forehead, the right hind foot white, the colt is almoſt as large as the mare. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare and colt, ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶ JACOB OMENSETTER.

CAME to the plantation of Abel James, near Frankford, THREE STRAY COLTS, two bays and a black, two ſuppoſed to be one year old, and the other appears to be two years old. The owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges of keeping, and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold agreeably to law, to pay the charges.

Auguſt 27, 1786. †9w MATTHEW REA.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 11, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Levaria Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Old Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the 30th inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening, a certain Piece or Parcel of Ground; ſituate in the diſtrict of Southwark, near the Swedes Church; containing in breadth on the river Delaware 60 feet, and at the diſtance of 426 feet from the ſaid river on the ſouth ſide thereof, upon a north nineteen degrees eaſt courſe, it contains in breadth 59 feet and a half (more or leſs) from thence it extends further weſtward, to ground which Arthur Donaldſon granted to John Davis and John Merrit; dividing this from the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, continued as aforeſaid; bounded eaſtward with the ſaid river, ſouthward partly with ground of Warwick Coats, and partly with ground heretofore John Bringhurſt's, weſtward by ground of John Davis and John Merrit, and northward by ground belonging to the heirs of John Murgatroyd, deceaſed; on ſaid lot, and on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, there is a good wharff, which extends about 100 feet into the river Delaware, and about 35 feet in front, with a ſluice which paſſes under part of ſaid wharff, and at which veſſels of any burthen may lay aſloat; alſo a two ſtory frame Meſſuage and Kitchen, with other improvements: And on the weſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, and on ſaid lot, is a three ſtory brick meſſuage, and a two ſtory frame meſſuage, a pump of good water, with gardens and other improvements, which will be ſold altogether or divided, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſers; the whole ſubject to the payment of the yearly ſum of 19l. 4s. to Matthew Johns, his heirs and aſſigns.

Alſo, three yearly rent charges, iſſuing out of three lots of ground; ſituate, lying and being on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet continued beyond the city of Philadelphia; bounded by land of Arthur Donaldſon, Warwick Coats, and others, the ſum of 2l. lawful money of Pennſylvania, iſſuing out of lot No. 1. the ſum of 4l. 3s. iſſuing out of lot No. 2; and the further ſum of 5l. iſſuing out of lot No. 3, and on ſaid lots are three frame houſes, &c. Taken in execution, and ſold as the eſtate of John Jones, and Agnes his wife, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

ALL Perſons who have purchaſed real eſtates at Sheriff's Sales, ſince my coming into office, and have not complied with the terms of ſale, are requeſted to be ready for a final ſettlement at the Auguſt Court enſuing, and have their deeds ready to be executed and acknowledged, otherwiſe I muſt be obliged to ſue for the forfeiture of 3/9 in the pound, agreeably to the conditions, or where money has been paid me to this amount, retain it in my hands for the uſe of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, and leave ſuch eſtates liable to be ſold again by my ſucceſſor. For the information of ſuch as have forgot, I hereby inform them, that for theſe two years paſt I have always made my conditions of ſale for the purchaſer to procure a deed at his own expence, all which conditions are ſigned by the purchaſers, in the penalty of double the amount of ſales, obligatory on him to me.

WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, Auguſt 4, 1786.

Cheſter, Auguſt 14, 1786.

BY virtue of ſundry writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on Tueſday, the 5th of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the houſe of Samuel Johnſon, in Cheſter, a Meſſuage and Tavern Houſe and Lot of Ground. Alſo at the ſame time and place will be ſold, a horſe and cow, feather beds and bedding, tables, chairs, looking-glaſſes, pots, diſhes, &c. &c. with ſundry other articles, too tedious to mention; taken in execution as the eſtate real and perſonal of ſaid Johnſon, and to be ſold, by §

WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, Auguſt 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the county commiſſioners to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 4th day of September next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the houſe of Aaron Phipps, in Uwchland, a Meſſuage and tract of Land, containing 282 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands of Robert Smith, Francis Alliſon and others. This eſtate is ſuppoſed to be equal to any in this county for quantity and quality of meadow land, in proportion to its ſize. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Aaron Phipps; alſo at the ſame time and place will be ſold implements of huſbandry, houſhold furniture, &c. &c.

¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, Auguſt 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the county commiſſioners to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of William Henderſon, in Weſt Nantmill, on Tueſday, the 5th day of September next, a Meſſuage and tract of Land, containing 100 acres, more or leſs, bounded by lands late of Samuel Henderſon, deceaſed, James Starrat and others; alſo at the ſame time and place will be ſold, ſtock, implements of huſbandry, &c. &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of William Henderſon, and to be ſold by § WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, Auguſt 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commiſſioners to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of James Robinſon, innkeeper, in Weſt Nantmill, on Wedneſday, the 6th day of September next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. a Meſſuage and tract of Land, ſituate in the aforeſaid townſhip, bounded by lands late of Andrew Buchannan, Jeremiah Pearſol, and others, containing 170 acres more or leſs. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Michael Graham, and to be ſold by

‡ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, Auguſt 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commiſſioners to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Alexander Craig, in Weſt Nantmill, on Thurſday, the 7th day of September next, a Meſſuage and tract of Land, containing 200 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands of James Moore, Eſq; and others; alſo at the ſame time and place will be expoſed to ſale, ſtock, implements of Huſbandry, &c. &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of Alexander Craig, and to be ſold, by

‡ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, Auguſt 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ from the County Commiſſioners to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Theophilus, Davis, in Charleſtown, on Friday, the 8th day of September next, a Meſſuage and tract of Land, containing 170 acres more or leſs, bounded by lands of Frederick Gerhart, Jacob Boyers, and others; alſo at the ſame time and place will be expoſed to ſale, ſtock, implements of huſbandry, &c. &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of ſaid Davis, and to be ſold, by

¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, ſituated in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 131 acres and three quarters.

Alſo two TRACTS of LAND; the one ſituated in Cocalico, and the other in Brecknock townſhip, containing together 136 acres. For terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, in Third-ſtreet.

Auguſt 15, 1786. ¶ GEORGE FOX.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE to a houſe long eſtabliſhed in the *Wholeſale Dry-Good* buſineſs, in this city. Any lad of proper abilities, fair character and reputable family, will ſuit.

To be let on ground-rent, upon moderate terms,

SEVERAL LOTS

In a centeral and improving part of the city; alſo a genteel three ſtory HOUSE, in Market near Sixth-ſtreet, to be RENTED. Apply to the PRINTERS. 6 w.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 23, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of GEORGE KEEHMLE, late of this city, Barber and Peruke-maker, deceaſed, by bond, note or book accounts, are deſired to make payment to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts in order for ſettlement. MARY KEEHMLE, Executrix.

Bucks County, Auguſt 7, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Thurſday, the 31ſt inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituated in Lower Milford townſhip; bounded by lands of Joſeph Hartman, Jacob Everhart, and others; containing about 200 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, with a good log houſe and barn, a large quantity of excellent watered meadow made. The houſe is now occupied as a public houſe; the Allen-town road runs through the premiſes. Adjoining the premiſes is a good ſtone griſt-mill, in good order for country work, on a good ſtream of water; the one equal undivided half part of which mill will be ſold with the premiſes; taken in execution as the property of Jacob Biſhop, and to be ſold, by ¶ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

PURSUANT to an Order iſſued out of the Orphans Court for the county of Cheſter, will be Sold at public Vendue, on the 9th day of September next, the ſale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a valuable Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Cheſter, containing 44 acres, whereon are erected a ſtone barn, ſtables, &c. a ſufficient proportion thereof is woodland, the reſt fertile arable land, bounded by Edgmont road, Ridley creek, and by lands of William Evans and James Claxton, deceaſed; late the eſtate of William Evans, deceaſed, and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, Adminiſtrator of the eſtate of ſaid deceaſed.

Auguſt 4, 1786. ‡ WILLIAM EVANS, Aminſtrator.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Vincent townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 21ſt of July laſt, a bay MARE, ſuppoſed to be about 11 or 12 years old, a natural trotter, has neither brand or ear-mark, a little white on her forehead, the mane on the near ſide. The owner is deſired to come, property, pay charges, and take her away.

Auguſt 1, 1786. ¶ MICHAEL CYPHER.

WHEREAS by an advertiſement of the 3d May laſt (repeatedly publiſhed in this paper) notice was given that a dark bay mare, about 3 years old, was left in the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Bethleham, in the county of Northampton, and that the ſaid mare was ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen by a certain George M'Harley, and the owner deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away: *This is to give Notice* that if the ſaid owner doth not come before the firſt day of September next, and prove his property as aforeſaid, the ſaid mare and things advertiſed will be ſold on the ſaid firſt day of September next, for the charges and other expences.

Auguſt 3, 1786. ¶ FREDERICK BEUTEL.

WAS taken up by the ſubſcriber, living in Edgemont townſhip, Cheſter county, on the great road leading from Cheſter to Lancaſter, on the 24th of July laſt, a roan MARE, ſhod all round, near fourteen hands high: The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Auguſt 4, 1786. ¶ ISAAC HOOPES.

TO BE SOLD,

A Tract of Land, containing 60 acres, ſituate in Pittſgrove, Salem county; with a good Frame Houſe, 2 rooms on the lower floor and three above, a good bearing Orchard of about 160 trees, a good Barn with Stables and Granaries, a Waggon-houſe and blackſmith ſhop; there is ſome good meadow, about 4 acres of it has wintered 12 head of cattle, alſo plenty of water if wanted, 6 fields almoſt in good cedar fence, with water in each field but one, and that very eaſy to be had, and a good never failing ſpring cloſe by the door. The owner intending to go to the northward, will diſpoſe of the ſame on reaſonable terms. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the place, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. § DAVID DUBOIS.

RAN away on the 6th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Horſham townſhip, Montgomery county, a Dutch ſervant man, named JOHN CONRAD LENTERSMITH, about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, chunkey and well ſet, ſpeaks very little Engliſh, has ſtrait brown hair; had on a nankeen coat, red flannel jacket, lined with white flannel, ſtriped linen trowſers, a fine white ſhirt, patched on the ſhoulders, thread ſtockings, good ſtrong ſhoes, with large ſteel buckles, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid dy

Auguſt 8, 1786. ¶ JOHN LLOYD.

FOR SALE,

In Penn-ſtreet, at the Stores of

Willing, Morris and Swanwick,

HYSON and Bohea Teas, in whole, half and quarter cheſts, of the laſt importation from China,
French cambricks and lawns, ſilks and ſattins,
Mens and womens plain and coloured gloves,
Gold lace, India and French chintzes and callicoes,
Italian ſilks, ſilk handkerchiefs and oil cloth umbrellas,
Scotch threads, checks, buckrams, rattinets, &c.
Queens ware, China plates, &c. in crates and boxes,
Marble chimney pieces, ſlabs and paving tiles,
Zant currants in barrels,
Roll brimſtone in boxes,
Old Martinique coffee in bags,
French brandy in pipes,
Claret in boxes, of three and four dozen each,
Madeira, Teneriff and Sherry wines. *May* 6, 1786.

Newtown, Bucks county, July 17, 1786.

WAS committed to the gaol of this county, a NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years old. The owner or maſter is hereby deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold for her fees within three weeks from this date, by § PATRICK HUNTER, Gaoler.

N. B. She is ſuppoſed to be an apprentice, to a Mr. Burcham, of Philadelphia. §

NEW BOOKS.

This Day is Publiſhed, and Sold by

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the *New Book* and *Stationary Store*, in Second-ſtreet, two Doors above Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

1. THE Edinburgh diſpenſatory: containing, 1 the elements of pharmaceutical chemiſtry; 2 the materia medica; 3 pharmaceutical preparations; 4 medicinal compoſitions: comprehending the preparations and compoſitions of the laſt London and Edingburgh pharmacopœias, with ſuch of the old ones as are kept in the ſhops; alſo, the moſt uſeful of thoſe directed in the London hoſpitals, and in the royal infimary of Edinburgh; together with the moſt eſteemed foreign medicines and a variety of extemporaneous forms. Digeſted in a regular method, and the different departments enriched by the introduction and application of the later diſcoveries in natural hiſtory, chemiſtry, and medicine, with new tables of elective attractions, ſingle and double of antimony, mercury, &c. &c. copper-plates of chemical and pharmaceutical inſtruments: the whole being an improvement upon the new diſpenſatory of Dr. Lewis. By Gentlemen of the faculty at Edinburgh---Price 17s6.

2. The chemical eſſays of Charles William Scheele.

3. Scheele's experiments on air and fire.

4. La Voiſier's eſſays on atmoſpherical air.

5. Rigby's eſſay on the uterine hæmorrhage which precedes the delivery of the grown fœtus; illuſtrated with caſes----Price 3s. ſewed.

6. Rigby's eſſays on the theory of the production of animal heat, and its application in the cure of cutaneous eruptions, inflammations, and ſome other diſeaſes, 12s.

7. Bell's ſyſtem of ſurgery, vol. 4th, with 28 copper-plates---Price 15s. N. B. Gentlemen who already poſſeſs vol. 1ſt, and wiſh to complete their ſetts, may be ſupplied with vols. 2, 3, and 4, or any of them ſeparately, at 15s. per vol.

8. The new annual regiſter: or, general repoſitory of hiſtory, politics, and literature, for the year 1784---Price 15s.

9. The philoſophical dictionary: or, the opinion of modern philoſophers on metaphyſical, moral, and political ſubjects, in 4 vols. 26s. to 32s.

10. Salmon's geographical grammar, improved and brought down to the year 1786. 15s.

11. Pain's builder's golden rule, with 106 copper-plates, 30s.

12. The town and country builder's aſſiſtant, with 60 folio copper-plates. 30s.

13. Junius's letters, new edition, complete, 7s6 to 10s.

14. The conſtitutions of the ſeveral Independent States of America; articles of confederation; treaties with the French, Dutch, &c. N. B. In this edition is contained, the conſtitution of New-Hampſhire, as eſtabliſhed 31ſt October, 1783---Price bound, only 5s6.

15. The Maſſachuſetts harmony, being a new collection of pſalm tunes, fuges and anthems: ſelected from the moſt approved authors, ancient and modern. 7s6.

16. A few copies of Lyon's urania: or, choice collection of pſalm tunes, anthems, hymns, &c. in two three, and four parts; particularly adapted to the uſe of churches and private families---Price 25s.

17. The Art of Speaking; containing, 1. An eſſay, in which are given rules for expreſſing properly the principal paſſions and humours, which occur in reading or public ſpeaking; and 2. Leſſons, taken from the ancients and moderns; exhibiting a variety of matter for practice; the emphatical words printed in Italics, with notes of direction referring to the eſſay.

In this edition great attention has been given to the correctneſs; it is elegantly printed on a fine paper and beautiful types; the well known uſefulneſs of this book, both as a ſchool book and a private companion, renders any farther recommendations unneceſſary---Price only 6s. neatly bound and lettered.

18. Scott's leſſons on elocution, or a ſelection of pieces in proſe and verſe; for the improvement of youth in reading and ſpeaking, as well as for the peruſal of perſons of taſte; with an appendix, containing the principles of Engliſh grammar; being one of the beſt books of the kind ever offered to the public---Price 6s.

19. The firſt part of the grammatical inſtitute of the Engliſh language, abridged; for the uſe of ſmall children who are beginning to learn the letters. By Noah Webſter---Price 6d.

20. Moral inſtructions of a father to his ſon, ready to undertake a long voyage; or an eaſy manner of forming a young man to all kinds of virtue; tranſlated from the French of Sylveſter du Four; to which is added, a collection of moral inſtructions in proſe and verſe, from the beſt authors---Price 2s6.

21. New ſetts of geographical cards; for the agreeable improvement of ladies and gentlemen in the neceſſary and pleaſing ſtudy of geography; taken from the lateſt and beſt authors---Price 3s. the pack.

22. Churchman's map of the peninſula between Delaware and Cheſapeak bays, with the ſaid bays and ſhores adjacent, tracing the intended canals; alſo, the Suſquehanna, as far as Middletown, being as far as the navigation is obſtructed---Price 6s.

23. Fitch's map of the northweſt parts of the United States, from Pittſburg to the Miſſiſippi, and from the Lake of the Woods to the junction of the Ohio with the Miſſiſippi---Price 8s4.

T. DOBSON has for ſale---A very excellent and extenſive collection of the beſt modern books, in various branches of literature, with a general aſſortment of ſtationary, viz. writing paper of various kinds, blank books, ruled books of various ſizes, fine black-lead pencils, writing parchment, ink powder, ſealing wax, wafers, &c. &c. &c. wholeſale and retail. Thoſe who are pleaſed to honor him with their commands, may depend on the beſt uſage, and the utmoſt accuracy and attention in the execution of their orders. July 21, 1786.

By the United States in Congreſs aſſembled.

RESOLVED, *June* 27, 1786.

THAT the Judges of the Court of Appeals be, and hereby are authoriſed and directed, in every cauſe which has been or may be brought before them, to ſuſtain appeals and grant rehearings or new trials of the ſame, wherever juſtice or right may in their opinion require it: Provided that an order for a rehearing or new trial ſhall in no inſtance ſuſpend the execution of the firſt ſentence, if the party in whoſe favour it may have been ſhall give ſatisfactory ſecurity for the payment of ſuch coſts and damages as the Court on rehearing the cauſe and reverſing the decree may think proper to award; and that the ſaid Judges be entitled to ten dollars per day during the time they ſhall attend the ſitting of the ſaid Courts, and including the time they ſhall be neceſſarily employed in travelling to and from the ſame.

Reſolved, That the ſaid Court aſſemble at the City of New-York on the firſt Monday of November next, for the diſpatch of ſuch buſineſs as may then and there be before them.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

*** The Printers in the ſeveral States are requeſted to re-publiſh the above Reſolutions, and to continue them in their papers for the information of all perſons concerned.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.